Heritage and Destiny

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Councillor Leppert!

First British Nationalist Election Gains in a Decade

Full local election report
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An A-Z of European Populism
Election Preview

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Robert the Bruce reinvented
Mark Cotterill reviews the new controversial movie *Outlaw King*

see page 24

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Editorial

Welcome to issue 90 of *Heritage and Destiny.* It's nice to report some good news for change. Nationalist councillors were elected for the first time in almost ten years in this year's local council elections (see Peter Rushton's excellent report/ analysis on pages 3 to 5).

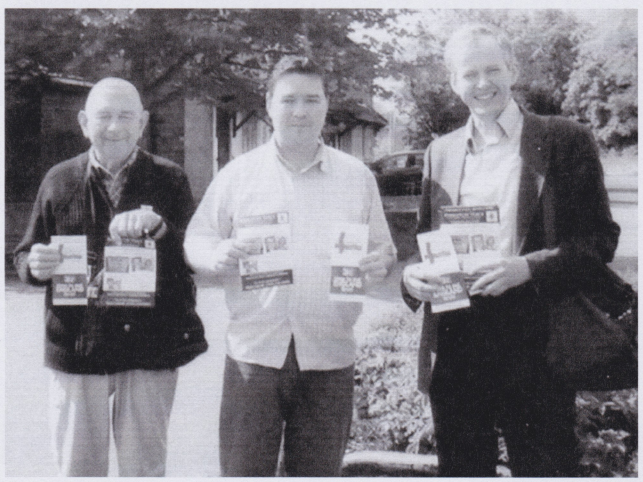
Both the Democrats & Veterans party and the For Britain Movement, elected two councilors each. Both are breakaway parties from UKIP, and both are civic rather than racial-nationalist. However, on the whole, it's a step in the right direction for our little movement.

There were also many other good results from candidates - including two of *H&D's* patrons, Jim Lewthwaite in Bradford and Dave King in Maryport - who put the hard work into their campaigns, but failed (this time anyway) to get elected.

Sadly, most UKIP candidates (although not all) did little or no campaigning, with many of them failing to put out a single leaflet and those that did (as in Ribbleton ward, Preston, where the *H&D* office is located), may as well not have bothered as the quality of their leaflet was so bad. And yet they wonder why they had a net loss of 140 councillors, when at this time of Brexit, they should have had a net gain of 140 - or more.

UKIP is now a "dead party walking", and will (hopefully) finally be put out of its misery on May 26th, when the votes from the European Elections are counted.

Many nationalists who should have been out and about in the local areas campaigning during the council elections, but instead sat at home and played on Facebook, were horrified when Facebook started banning some of them, including the NF, the BNP, former BNP leader Nick Griffin, and his former young friend Paul Golding (now leader of the tiny Britain First group), and Paul's former girlfriend/deputy leader Jayda Fransen, Paul Ray, a founder member of a nut-group called Knights Templar International, former fundraiser for the BNP and Britain First Jim Dowson, Jack Renshaw, a former BNP Youth leader, who was linked to the proscribed NS Youth organization National Action (although how young Jack can get onto Facebook to chat to his young friends from solitary confinement in HMP Belmarsh is not known!) and last but surely not least former BNP member and EDL leader Steven Yaxley-Lennon (AKA Tommy Robinson).



If nationalists are ever to be elected again in any real numbers it will take real hard work, on the streets, not on Facebook, as was shown by the England First team (above) in the 2000s

All very sad – right? But why on earth should this come as a shock to nationalists? Facebook is well and truly part (and a big part at that) of the cmulti-racial liberal-left establishment, who are our enemies, they are against everything we stand for and hold dear, so why would they give us a platform on THEIR social-media?

Although most nationalists will probably not agree with me now, these bans may be a good thing – in the long term anyway – if they get our young (and not so young) would-be activists away from their bedrooms and their computers, laptops and smart phones, where they spend so much time on social-media, messaging people who all agree with them anyway, and back onto the streets to do some real political work. Work rebuilding the former nationalist strongholds on council estates up and down the country which Griffin and Co. destroyed ten years ago.

For Britain and Dems & Vets have proved that political hard work pays off, and if you work hard enough at it you will get elected. But if you do nothing (apart from Facebook) you will get joke votes.

If you are an active Nationalist why not buy some extra copies of this issue to give out (or sell them!) at your next branch meeting – it's another great issue and should 'sell like hot cakes'! And as always, we also need your regular donations – however large or small, every Pound, Dollar or even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford. Thanks once again for your support, together we will win.

Heritage and Destiny

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Local Elections 2019 – For Britain's Julian Leppert the big winner as most nationalist parties mark time

Julian Leppert – a former BNP councillor and BNP candidate for Mayor of London in 2004 – achieved the best nationalist result for many years when he won the Waltham Abbey Paternoster ward on **Epping Forest** council at the May 2nd local elections. Standing for the For Britain Movement, a party led by former UKIP leadership candidate Anne Marie Waters, Mr Leppert was backed by a team of former BNP activists directed by Eddy Butler, the British nationalist movement's most successful election strategist.

For Britain was originally a breakaway from UKIP after Ms Waters finished runner-up in the party leadership contest in September 2017 and was denounced by some of her former colleagues for anti-Islam comments. It took many months to establish the new party and secure registration with the Electoral Commission, and results until now have been (at best) patchy.

Part of For Britain's problem was that the UKIP leadership itself has (under Gerard Batten) lurched towards the more radical end of the anti-Islam spectrum, after a well-publicised dalliance with former EDL leader Stephen Yaxley-Lennon (aka 'Tommy Robinson').

So Julian Leppert's sensational victory was exactly the boost needed to put For Britain on the map. Another victory was achieved in **Hartlepool**, where Karen King (a former UKIP candidate) defeated a senior Labour councillor and polled a remarkable 49.5% (up from 11% last year). However other For Britain results covered a wide spectrum. Mr Leppert's Epping Forest colleague Pat Richardson was runner-up in Waltham Abbey Honey Lane ward with 23%, and former UKIP councillor Brian Silvester was runner-up in Crewe North ward, **Cheshire East** with 30.7%.

Victorious For Britain candidate Julian Leppert (*second left*) with his campaign team including agent Eddy Butler, Sue Clapp, fellow candidate Pat Richardson, party leader Anne Marie Waters, and Tony Avery.

There were several other respectable For Britain votes, though well short of what the party might once have expected: Jamie Rushworth in Town ward, **Calderdale** (won fifteen years ago by Adrian Marsden for the BNP), managed 12%, as did Liam Robinson in Darwen South ward, **Blackburn with Darwen**. Lorraine Binsley took 12.9% in Great Barr with Yew Tree ward, **Sandwell**, and *H&D* patron Dave King 11.1% in Maryport South ward, **Allerdale**. Former BNP candidate Michael Barnbrook (no relation to former GLA member and mayoral candidate Richard Barnbrook) polled 14.4% in Cliffsend & Pegwell ward, **Thanet**.

By contrast For Britain's sole defending councillor Richard Broughan was badly beaten in his re-election bid in Abbey Hulton & Townsend ward, **Stoke**, finishing bottom of the poll with 7.7%. (Ironically his fellow councillor Melanie Baddeley – once of the BNP – was re-elected top of the poll as a City Independent and her group will remain in coalition with the Conservatives controlling Stoke City Council.) Another underwhelming For Britain vote was in St Thomas ward, **Exeter**, where Frankie Rufolo was bottom of the poll with 4.3%.

In contests where For Britain faced UKIP opposition they generally fared badly. For example in Langworthy ward, **Salford**, Neil Joseph was sixth of seven candidates with only 3.9% compared to UKIP's 19.4%; while in the most egregious case of similar parties fighting each other, Anne Murgatroyd polled 5.4% in Bramley & Stanningley ward, **Leeds**, compared to 14.5% for UKIP and 2.7% for the English Democrats.

Outside the ranks of For Britain, the best nationalist result was (as last year) achieved by *H&D* patron Dr Jim Lewthwaite, now of the British Democratic Party, who was runner-up in Wyke ward, **Bradford**, with 701 votes (24.5%). Dr Lewthwaite's British Democrat colleague Kevan Stafford polled 121 votes (5.3%) in Loughborough Shelthorpe ward, **Charnwood**.

The best National Front result was in Brunshaw ward, **Burnley**, where former BNP organiser Steven Smith managed 182 votes (16.3%). Fellow NF candidate Chris Jackson took 4.6% in his home ward of Todmorden, **Calderdale**, up from 2.7% last year. NF deputy chairman Jordan Pont was up against UKIP - who polled 19.8% - in East Ecclesfield ward, **Sheffield**, and was pushed down to last place with 36 votes - 0.8%. Although in the parish election for Ecclesfield he polled better with 84 votes - 8.5%.

This year the NF had more candidates than the rapidly disappearing BNP, even though there were no elections in Greater London, which is now by far the NF's best region. Only two candidates stood for the BNP anywhere in England this year. Ian Seeby had no UKIP opposition in Cheshunt South & Theobalds ward, **Broxbourne**, and polled 15.4%; but Ron Ball in Swanley St Mary's, **Sevenoaks** (a ward won by the BNP in 2009), finished bottom of the poll with 45 votes (5.5%).

Former Swanley councillor and ex-BNP official Paul Golding has been running anti-Islamist group Britain First for the last few years, but this is no longer registered as a political party, so cannot appear on ballot papers. Two Britain First activists stood this year as independent local council candidates. Paul Rudge polled 26.7% in Rowley ward, **Sandwell**, and Geoff Miles 10.1% in Ware Trinity ward, **East Hertfordshire**.

The 2019 local elections which took place in most of England (though not London or Birmingham) and Northern Ireland on May 2nd were dominated by an issue for which none of the councils concerned has any responsibility whatever – namely Brexit, the UK's long-delayed departure from the European Union. Theresa May's Conservative government has failed to secure parliamentary majorities for any form of Brexit deal; while Parliament has consistently voted against leaving the EU without a deal.

In the background is a Tory identity crisis that has been brewing for decades. Within the Conservative Party, Brexit has become a toxic issue, for many MPs defining their entire purpose in political life. (For a much smaller number of usually older Tories – such as former Chancellor Ken Clarke – an equal and opposite devotion to the pro-European cause is the core of their politics.)

Racial nationalist parties in the UK remain at a low ebb, with the Brexit issue having diverted most racially conscious voters into backing parties such as the United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP), even though these parties are explicitly multiracialist, and even though militant Brexiteers often espouse a devotion to free market economics which would logically lead to more immigration (especially of non-Europeans).

Soon after the Brexit referendum 'success', UKIP's leader Nigel Farage retired for an easier life in the media. His party descended

Burnley UKIP's team at this year's election count where Peter Gill (*far left*) was elected as a third councillor in Hapton with Park ward, joining Alan Hosker and Tom Commis (*second and third left*).

into chaos under a series of incompetent or unsuitable leaders. Present UKIP leader Gerard Batten (a London MEP) has steered the party towards the wilder shores of obsessive opposition to Islam, associating with (though eventually not admitting) EDL founder Stephen Yaxley-Lennon (aka 'Tommy Robinson'), and adopting as European parliamentary candidates two controversial 'Alt Lite' YouTube personalities.

Multiple splits eliminated UKIP from many council chambers and reduced their presence in the outgoing European Parliament to a rump of three MEPs. In these circumstances it was slightly surprising that UKIP managed to field 1,400 candidates at the May 2nd elections, contesting 16% of the available vacancies, as well as three mayoral contests and a few by-elections held on the same day.

There are several councils where UKIP even its present state managed to put up a full slate of candidates for every vacancy: these include Derby, Sunderland, North Tyneside, Worcester, Bolton and Eastleigh. **Derby** City Council's UKIP group led by Alan Graves has been one of the party's few successful branches in recent years, and this year they added two further gains, building a five-strong group in the council chamber.

In **Burnley** UKIP has now matched the BNP's feat of gaining all three council seats in the Hapton with Park ward, but unlike the BNP that is so far the limit of UKIP's electoral success here. They missed out on a seat in Gawthorpe ward by just nine votes, but haven't come anywhere near winning the other former BNP strongholds in the borough such as Gannow, Cliviger with Worsthorne, or Briercliffe.

Election night started well for UKIP with three gains from Labour in **Sunderland** and one in **Hartlepool**, but it was mostly downhill from there, and the party finished with a net loss of 140 councillors. Even in areas that have seen problems linked to Pakistani Muslim immigration, UKIP's recent obsession with Islam paid no dividends. Fourteen wards were contested in **Oldham**, but none was won: the highest UKIP vote was 25.9% in Hollinwood ward. Similarly there were no gains in **Rochdale**, where UKIP had sixteen candidates: their highest vote here was 25.7% in East Middleton.

In **Sheffield** UKIP lost both the seats they were defending, while **Preston** was another northern Labour citadel where UKIP would once have hoped to become the main opposition, but has faded into irrelevance. The best UKIP votes here were in two working class wards close to the *H&D* office: 23.3% in Ribbleton and 23.0% in Brookfield.

In several former strongholds UKIP has been obliterated. For example in **Thurrock** the entire group of UKIP councillors quit the party last year to form the Thurrock Independents. Two of this group have since defected to the Conservatives, and the seat formerly held by local MEP Tim Aker was lost to the Tories in a by-election. On May 2nd the Thurrock Independents gained three seats, held two, but lost three.

Thanet Council elected 33 UKIP councillors in 2015, but the familar story of defections and by-election defeats had whittled this total down to 13 by the end of last year, and on May 2nd there were only three UKIP candidates, with many former councillors and activists standing as Thanet Independents. Eight of the fifteen surviving Thanet Independents were re-elected, but UKIP was wiped out.

Councils where UKIP failed even to field candidates included Blackpool, Fylde, Lincoln, Basildon, Solihull and Middlesbrough.

Perhaps the worst aspect of the May elections for UKIP is that they had been artificially boosted by the circumstances of this election. Had they been capable and willing to fight proper campaigns, May 2nd could have been a perfect storm for UKIP, allowing the party to be rescued from the brink of oblivion. The party's national headquarters had employed staff to persuade reluctant activists to stand, and in terms of candidate numbers comfortably outshone the various breakaway parties. The largest of these – Nigel Farage's Brexit Party – chose not to put up any local council candidates, and perhaps never will, so the media publicity Farage attracted for the forthcoming European elections ought to have benefited UKIP at local level.

In total UKIP contested about 16% of the available council vacancies this year. Another factor potentially benefiting UKIP was that (with no elections taking place in London or Scotland) the council areas going to the polls were disproportionately pro-Brexit. Overall the electorate involved on May 2nd had voted 56%-44% for the Leave option in the 2016 referendum. (The actual nationwide result in that referendum was 52%-48%.)

Inexplicably however UKIP members in the vast majority of branches have yet to learn the most basic lesson of (especially local) politics – you have to do the work! Yes, in a good area it's possible to poll 20% or 25% without doing any work, but it's simply criminal in such areas to fail to put in the work required to translate that type of vote into a winning vote.

Clear proof of this basic fact came from the strong votes for a wide range of small parties benefiting from a protest vote against the political mainstream. These parties didn't have the benefit of UKIP's established brand name, but many of them nevertheless polled well and in some cases even won seats.

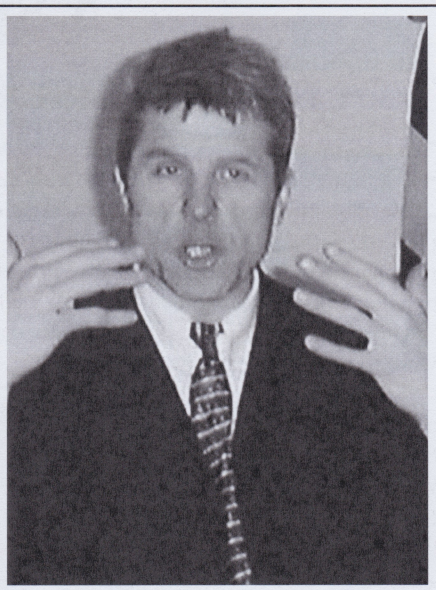
We have already mentioned the two victories and other results achieved by the For Britain Movement. A smaller UKIP breakaway that was created in early 2018 about the same time as Anne Marie Waters party was Democrats & Veterans, founded by former UKIP leadership candidate John Rees-Evans. D&V won two council seats in **Barnsley**, including Darfield ward where former UKIP candidate Trevor Smith won with 38.1% (up from 19.7% last year) despite competition from the English Democrats who managed 9.7%, and Monk Bretton ward, where Vicky Felton polled 54.5%, a huge increase on last year's 16.7%!

In Holme Valley South ward, **Kirklees** – which includes Holmfirth, a town best known worldwide as the location for long-running BBC television series *Last of the Summer Wine* – D&V fought an energetic campaign focused on local issues and polled 14.1%, pushing

Democrats & Veterans activists in Barnsley, including two winning candidates, Vicky Felton and Trevor Smith (*second and third left foreground*).

Ex-BNP veteran Pete Molloy won a town council seat in Spennymoor as an independent, and took 12.7% in a simultaneous Durham council election.

Essex solicitor Robin Tilbrook, leader of the English Democrats, has launched a legal action to secure Brexit: he polled 17.2% in his home area of Epping Forest.



Steven Smith, organiser of Burnley BNP during its glory days, won this year's best National Front vote: 16.3% in Gannow ward, Burnley.

UKIP into last place. D&V candidate Ian Griffiths polled 20.4% in Headland & Harbour ward, **Hartlepool**. In Altofts & Whitwood ward, **Wakefield**, D&V polled only 6.5%, overshadowed by a strong campaign for a regional protest vote Yorkshire Party, who finished a strong second on 32.5%.

(The Yorkshire Party ended up winning six council seats, four in **Selby** and two in **East Riding**. Similar successful regional parties included the Lincolnshire Independents, who won sixteen seats in **North Kesteven** and two in **West Lindsey**; Putting Cumbria First, who won a seat in **Allerdale**; and the **Ashfield** Independents with 31 seats.)

The three D&V candidates in **Sheffield** returned uniformly poor results ranging from 1.0% to 1.6%, but Graham Doherty in Longdendale ward, **Tameside**, achieved 11.6%. Glyn Dixon in Hetton ward, **Sunderland**, polled 7.0%.

Lee Cartwright won Foggy Furze ward, **Hartlepool**, for the Veterans' & People's Party, a populist party that combines social conservatism with some traditionally left-wing policies on tax and spending. Interim leader of V&P is Robin Horsfall, an SAS veteran of the Iranian Embassy siege discussed in *H&D* 85.

The English Democrats won over a few BNP defectors during 2010-2011, and though most of this group have since left the party, ED leader Robin Tilbrook scored a publicity coup in recent weeks after launching a legal action to rescue Brexit: he polled 17.2% in his home ward of Chipping Ongar, Greensted & Marden Ash, **Epping Forest**. The EDs had ten local council candidates this year, including six in **Barnsley**, where their best result was 34.3% for Janus Polenceusz in Dearne North.

In the Derbyshire borough of **Amber Valley** the EDs' sole candidate was former NF and BNP activist Mick Sharpe who polled 4.2%. Stephen Morris, lead ED candidate in North West England at the European elections, polled 13.8% in Besses ward, **Bury**. This was the tenth time that Mr Morris has contested the same ward, since leaving the Conservative Party a decade ago, and this was his third-best result.

UKIP's short-lived leader Henry Bolton, who was forced to quit in February 2018, now leads a tiny party of loyal followers called Our Nation: they had five candidates this year, all but one of them in **Dover**. Graham Lane in Buckland ward polled 21%, and defeated councillor Ben Glayzer 16.9% in Tower Hamlets ward.

Former BNP organiser Dr Andrew Emerson continues to run his breakaway party Patria, and was again the party's sole candidate in **Chichester**, where he polled 3.6% in West ward.

Similarly the British Resistance party, closely associated with controversial ex-UKIP candidate Jack Sen, had just one candidate this year – Mr Sen's ally Carl Mason in Nunnery ward **Worcester** who polled 17 votes (1.1%).

The British Union and Sovereignty party (which is mainly based in Scotland where there were no elections) contested St Mark's ward in Farnborough, part of **Rushmoor** Council. Zack Culshaw achieved 184 votes (12.6%).

Several prominent nationalists supported the Populist Party's campaign in **Sunderland**, where they had three candidates, all up against UKIP. Tony Morrow polled 8.3% in a double-vacancy election in Sandhill ward; Kevin Bunker 6.7% in Shiney Row; and Brian Clare 4.7% in Siksworth.

There were also several veteran nationalists standing as Independents or without a party label this year. Pete Molloy polled 12.7% in a by-election for Spennymoor ward, **Durham**, and won a seat on Spennymoor Town Council. Alan Girvan – like Mr Molloy a former BNP candidate – achieved 785 votes (18.4%) in Heckmondwike ward, **Kirklees**, where the BNP won seats in 2004 and 2006. Joe Owens, former NF and BNP activist, ex-bodyguard to Nick Griffin who now hosts a controversial You Tube show, polled 2.4% as an independent candidate for Kensington & Fairfield, **Liverpool**.

Another high-profile independent candidate was Jolene Bunting, who lost her seat in the Court area of **Belfast.** Northern Ireland councils are made up of 'district electoral areas' (DEAs) each electing several councillors on a Single Transferable Vote system. Originally as a candidate of Traditional Unionist Voice, in 2014 Ms Bunting won one of the six seats in the Court area, which incorporates some of the most bitterly divided areas of the Province, such as the Loyalist Shankill and Republican Falls.

In February 2017 she resigned from TUV after they refused to finance her as a General Election candidate, then became notorious for supposedly 'extremist' social media posts. During 2017 and 2018 she was closely associated with the anti-Islam group Britain First, but later fell out with BF leaders Paul Golding and Jayda Fransen in a dispute over funds.

Ms Bunting took 351 first preference votes this year (3.1%), well ahead of her successor as TUV candidate, former Lord Mayor of Belfast Eric Smyth, who polled 2.3%. The DUP gained Ms Bunting's seat, taking three in the Court area, and former UVF paramilitary Billy Hutchinson was re-elected with 8.2% of first preferences for the left-wing Progressive Unionist Party, which he has led since 2011.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

A Spectre Haunting Europe – nationalist and populist parties on the march

Elections to the European Parliament will be held across the 28 nations of the European Union between 23-26 May 2019. The establishment parties of the so-called centre are all likely to be big losers. Some far left parties will hope for modest advances, but the big winners will be from a spectrum variously identified as populist, nationalist or even 'far right'.

This multitude of parties is difficult to analyse but might be broken down into four main categories:

A) parties that are not even identifiably 'right-wing' or nationalist, even sometimes having 'left-wing' roots, but which in their 'populist' reaction against the political establishment are sometimes prepared to jettison once-cherished nostrums of the post-war consensus, even on immigration.

B) parties that are essentially conservative or neo-conservative in their social and economic policies, but which defy the mainstream post-1945 conservative project of European federalism and sometimes tiptoe towards racial realism;

C) parties that are radical populist-nationalist rather than conservative, but which seek to dissociate themselves from mid-20th century nationalist traditions by avoiding anything that offends Jews, often by explicitly endorsing Zionism and obsessively focusing on Muslims rather than race;

D) radical nationalist parties who choose not to go down the Islamo-obsessive route, and in some cases explicitly align themselves with mid-20th century fascist or national socialist traditions.

An alliance of nationalist parties known as Europe of Nations and Freedom will expect further gains in this year's elections. (*above left to right*) Matteo Salvini of Italy's Lega; Marcel de Graaf of the Dutch Party for Freedom; Janice Atkinson, formerly of UKIP; Harald Vilimsky of the Austrian Freedom Party; Marine Le Pen of National Rally, formerly the National Front; and Geert Wilders of the Dutch Party for Freedom.

In this survey, and in our report on the European election results which will appear in *H&D* 91, we will attempt to indicate which European parties belong to which of the above categories, though as will be seen this is sometimes impossible, with several parties blurring the boundaries. Bear in mind also that the number of seats won for a given percentage of the vote might change this year because of Brexit.

Although MEPs will be elected from the UK, the assumption is that at some point after October 31st we will leave the EU and these MEPs will give up their seats.

46 of these 73 European Parliamentary seats currently held by UK MEPs will then be held in reserve, pending some future expansion of the European Union, but the remaining 27 former UK seats will be redistributed among previously underrepresented nations. France for example will have an extra five seats, up from 74 to 79. The plan is for these extra MEPs to take up their seats only after the UK members leave.

Austria – Category C

The **Austrian Freedom Party (FPÖ)** grew out of a liberal strand that traditionally favoured pan-German unity: hence after 1945 surviving Austrian national socialists and their sympathisers regrouped in the FPÖ, which became one of Europe's most successful nationalist parties under the leadership of Jörg Haider after 1986. Haider broke away from the party in 2005 and was killed in a car accident three years later, but the FPÖ revived and has refocused on an anti-Islamic strategy.

Alongside the Flemish separatist *Vlaams Belang*, the FPÖ is a formerly radical nationalist party which has sought to reinvent itself by genuflecting to international Zionism. Surprisingly this has not produced too much internal tension, and the FPÖ is enjoying continued electoral success, winning 26% at the 2017 general election and entering a coalition government in Vienna as junior partner to the conservative Austrian People's Party (ÖVP). They managed just under 20% and four seats at the last European elections and will expect to improve this year, gaining at least one extra MEP and possibly overtaking the Socialists to become Austria's second-largest party.

The FPÖ's MEPs are allied to the French RN of Marine Le Pen and the Flemish VB in what is already the strongest nationalist bloc ever seen in the European Parliament, known as Europe of Nations and Freedom (ENF). Due to his personal feud with Nigel Farage, Gerard Batten and two of his fellow UKIP MEPs chose from January 2019 to sit with ENF, alongside their ex-UKIP colleague Janice Atkinson who had been with ENF since it was created by Le Pen and her allies in 2015.

The rival BZÖ, which was formed by former FPÖ leader Haider in 2005 but has since adopted a more "moderate" strategy, polled only 0.5% in 2014 and has since declined still further, so even if it manages to field a slate will not significantly dent the FPÖ vote.

Belgium – Categories C and B

Of all the 28 countries in the European Union, Belgium is the most artificial state, combining French-speaking "Walloon" areas including the capital Brussels, an isolated enclave, entirely surrounded by Dutch-speaking Flemings. Flemish nationalists were once repressed by the Belgian state, and turned to the paramilitary and national socialist VMO. To some extent the Flemish nationalist **Vlaams Blok** grew out of the VMO, and was effectively banned by the Belgian courts for "racism" in 2004. The VB was reformed as the **Vlaams Belang**, and is now one of Europe's strongest nationalist parties – allied to the French FN despite traditional cultural divisions.

Like the FPÖ, the VB has tried to shun its national socialist antecedents, and rebranded itself as an Islamo-obsessive, pro-Zionist party. Due to the peculiarities of Belgian politics their MEPs are elected in separate electoral colleges, and the VB only competes in the Flemish section, which elects 12 of the 21 Belgian MEPs.

Unlike its French and Austrian allies, and despite its ideological softening, the VB has been in electoral decline since its peak fifteen years ago. In 2014 they elected only one MEP after polling just under 7% of the Flemish electoral college. Their main rivals are the even more moderate **New Flemish Alliance (N-VA)**, a party that combines Flemish separatism, free market conservative economics and an increasingly strong anti-immigration policy. Until December N-VA was a coalition partner in the Belgian government, but quit after refusing to agree with the government's having signed an essentially liberal inter-

Kristian Thulesen Dahl (*left*), leader of the Danish People's Party with Jimmie Åkesson, leader of the Sweden Democrats

national agreement on migration.

We would expect both the VB and the N-VA to gain votes and seats this year: the N-VA's problem will be losing their main European allies, the British Conservative Party, which will probably lead to the collapse of their European Conservative and Reformists group.

In the French-speaking half of Belgium, a Le Pen inspired party called itself the FN, later renamed ***Démocratie Nationale***. They managed to elect a single MEP in 1994 but never approached the French party's success and have since declined into total obscurity. Meanwhile a conservative anti-immigration party – the ***Parti populaire*** – has established a small base since its foundation in 2009, and might have ambitions to pick up its first MEP.

Bulgaria – Category B

The Ataka (Attack) party was founded by radical Bulgarian nationalist journalist Volen Siderov in 2005 and quickly achieved an electoral breakthrough. Siderov took 21.5% of first preference votes in the 2006 Bulgarian election, although his party's support quickly collapsed during the past decade, losing both their MEPs in 2014.

Siderov formed the **United Patriots** alliance with two other Bulgarian nationalist parties in 2016. Despite some of his earlier radical rhetoric, this alliance has pursued a mainstream conservative line and is part of the Bulgarian government coalition under populist-conservative Prime Minister Boyko Borisov. In any case Bulgarian politics is so mired in allegations of corruption that it is difficult to discern who or what might constitute a sincere, radical nationalist alternative.

Croatia – Category B/C

The main hardline nationalist party is the **Croatian Party of Rights**, which has cordial relations with mainstream European nationalist groups such as the FN but (partly due to a history of splits) has declined in support and currently has no MPs in the Croatian Parliament. It is most unlikely to win any European seats this year, even in coalition with similar parties.

A new nationalist party – **Independents for Croatia** – emerged in 2017 and has two MPs in the Zagreb parliament who broke away from the main conservative party. Some form of populist-nationalist electoral pact remains possible, and we should bear in mind that for historical reasons even mainstream Croatian conservatives often have some attitudes and connections that shock Western liberals.

Cyprus – Category D

An EU member since 2004, politics in Cyprus is still dominated by divisions between Turkish and Greek sections of the island. The **National Popular Front (ELAM)** is a Greek Cypriot nationalist party which has links to the controversial and increasingly successful Greek national socialist party Golden Dawn. ELAM polled around 2.7% at the 2014 European elections, but is most unlikely to be winning seats in the European Parliament, unless Cypriot politics undergoes the type of seismic transformation that boosted their sister party in Athens.

Czech Republic – Category A

Racial nationalism in the Czech Republic is confined to extra-parliamentary and sometimes illegal groups: no radical nationalist party will contest this year's Czech elections. A UKIP-style populist, anti-EU party – Dawn of Direct Democracy, often known simply as Dawn – was founded in 2013 by a half-Japanese businessman who broke away from the main Czech conservative party, and polled 3.1% at the 2014 European elections. This party split in 2015 and has since collapsed, but its successor **Freedom of Direct Democracy** has 22 seats in the Czech Parliament and will hope to secure its first MEPs this year.

Denmark – Category B

The anti-immigration **Danish People's Party (DPP)** doubled its European representation with 26.6% and four seats at the 2014 elections – their best result since the party's foundation in 1995. The DPP is a virulently anti-Islamic party, but not racial nationalist, and in fact has become so moderate that it allies with the British Conservative Party and the New Flemish Alliance.

Denmark also has a Eurosceptic party with roots in leftist and green movements: the **People's Movement Against the EU**, which has one MEP.

Estonia – Category B

The **Conservative People's Party of Estonia (EKRE)**, a merger of two earlier conservative parties, is a UKIP-style eurosceptic party, with an anti-immigration stance, but which also adopts some radical economic policies – including cooperative banks and even currency reform – which would be anathema to UKIP's neo-Thatcherites. As with many nationalist movements in countries which were formerly part of the Soviet Union, the EKRE's platform is influenced by hostility to Russian influence.

EKRE won seven seats at the 2015 general election with 8.1% of the nationwide vote, but is very unlikely to win European seats. Martin Helme, son of the EKRE leader, told a television interviewer five years ago that the party's immigration policy was: "If you're black, go back. As simple as that. We shouldn't allow this problem to emerge in the first place."

Finland – Category B

The **Finns Party** (previously known as the True Finns) – split in 2017, with the party's long-time leader Timo Soini (a populist eurosceptic, Catholic convert and Millwall fan) leading a breakaway moderate faction now known as Blue Reform. Soini remains Foreign Minister in Finland's coalition government. The new leader of the Finns Party is a more hardline anti-immigration and anti-Islam campaigner, Jussi Halla-aho. Boosted by their success at Finnish general election on April 14th (*see Movement News on pages 23-24*), and the disastrous showing

Old and new leaders of the Finns Party, Timo Soini (*left*) and Jussi Halla-aho.

of Soini's breakaway faction, the Finns Party are set to retain the bulk of their support and keep one or even two MEPs, helped by Finland getting an extra MEP following Brexit.

France – Category C

Marine Le Pen's **National Rally (RN)** – the renamed National Front – will once again be one of the big stories of this year's elections, and hopes to remain core of the largest nationalist group ever seen in the European Parliament. 2009 was one of the FN's weaker results, when they won only three seats after polling 6.3%, but in 2014 they shot up to 24.9% and 24 seats.

Polls suggest that the renamed party might slip back towards 20% but will remain the second-largest party in France, just behind embattled President Macron's party *En Marche!*

The *gilets jaunes* street protest movement might organise itself as a slate of candidates in time for the European elections, but at best might hope to pick up one or two seats.

Le Pen will face competition for the right-wing vote from former Gaullist and Farage ally Nicolas Dupont-Aignan, whose party ***Debout la France*** has recently had an injection of cash from tycoon Charles Gave, whose daughter will be fourth on the DLF list of candidates.

There will also be two rival slates of hardline anti-EU candidates, including a new ***Patriots*** party formed by Marine Le Pen's former number two Florian Phillipot.

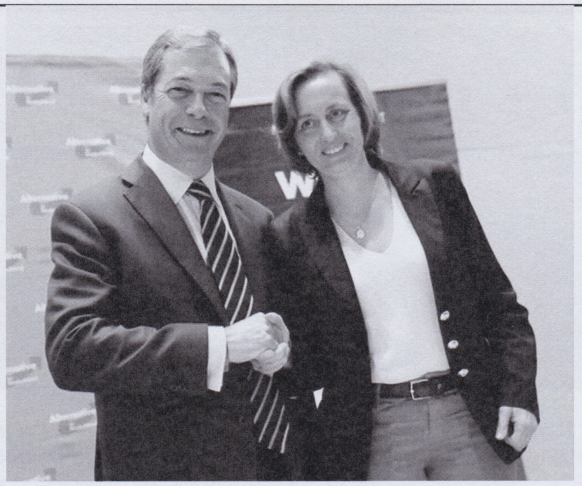
Withdrawal from the EU remains a relatively unpopular policy in France, so damage inflicted on Le Pen by these splits will be limited. This year French regional constituencies will be abolished and the European election will be on a single nationwide party list system. Unlike Germany there is a threshold of 5% to secure any seats at all: apart from Le Pen's RN, the only 'right-wing' party with any chance of hitting 5% is Dupont-Aignan's DLF. With France being granted an extra five seats post-Brexit, the RN might retain about the same number of seats as the old FN, even if it suffers a slight drop in support.

Head of the RN slate is the 23-year-old head of the party's youth wing, Jordan Bardella.

Germany – Category C/D

The highlight of this year's European election is the candidature of Ursula Haverbeck, the 90 year old author and campaigner for historical revisionism, who is serving a prison sentence under Germany's notorious 'Section 130' law that criminalises historical research. Frau Haverbeck is lead candidate for the nationalist party **Die Rechte**, and if she is elected to the European Parliament there will be a constitutional crisis over whether she should be released from prison to take up her seat.

Moreover the traditional racial nationalist party **NPD** has a very good chance of retaining its one seat, even though they will poll only 1% or perhaps well under 1%. This is because Germany will once again be using a nationwide proportional party list system, with no threshold – the only type of electoral system that is almost guaranteed to allow even a very 'extreme' party to win a seat.



Beatrix von Storch (*above right*) deputy leader of the German anti-immigration party AfD, with Nigel Farage. Officially Duchess of Oldenburg, Mrs von Storch is the granddaughter of Lutz Graf Schwerin von Krosigk, who was German finance minister from 1932 to 1945.

The European Union has strongly advised member states to adopt a threshold of at least 2%, but a few months ago the German government decided not to comply. It seems likely that around 0.6% will be sufficient this year for the NPD's Udo Voigt to retain his seat.

The postwar German political mould has been broken by the eurosceptic and anti-immigration party – **Alternative for Germany (AfD)** – which now has representation in all the country's regional parliaments, as well as the Berlin federal parliament and the European Parliament. AfD has survived numerous splits and will be confident of winning many extra European seats this year, although campaign polls suggest they will be closer to 10% than 15%.

One of these splinter parties – the **Blue Party** created by former AfD leader Frauke Petry – presently has one MEP, Ms Petry's husband Marcus Pretzell, but given Ms Petry's legal troubles it's uncertain whether her party will even contest this year's Euro-election. She was given a relatively lenient €6,000 fine on April 1st after conviction for perjury in connection with campaign finance irregularities.

The Blue Party is most likely to focus on regional elections in Ms Petry's home state of Saxony, which will take place on September 1st. These *Landtag* elections are more important than the European elections: together with similar contests in two other central/eastern regions – Brandenburg on September 1st and Thuringia on October 27th – they could be won by AfD, ending the Merkel era.

Golden Dawn MPs as they took their seats in Parliament in Athens

Greece – Category D

The Greek national socialist party **Golden Dawn** provided Europe's most surprising political headlines during the past decade, rising from the furthest margins of Greek politics to poll almost 7% in two general elections in May and June 2012, as the Greek economic crisis threatened to descend into civil war, destabilising the entire European Union project.

During 2013 the Greek establishment moved to proscribe Golden Dawn, arresting leaders, while in a parallel move to extinguish the national socialist challenge, far left terrorists murdered two Golden Dawn activists in a drive-by shooting at the party headquarters in Athens.

In 2014 Golden Dawn won three European seats with 9.4% of the vote, but sadly was shunned by almost all other mainstream nationalists such as Marine Le Pen, who pursued more "moderate" allies. Golden Dawn's only allies are the NPD and the Slovakian nationalist party led by Marian Kotleba, who might gain a European seat this year.

Golden Dawn is presently scoring 7-10% in Greek opinion polls, and will hope not only to retain their three European seats but to use a

strong result as a springboard for a Greek general election later this year. They are in a close battle for third-place with the centre-left party Movement for Change, which is a successor to the former ruling party PASOK.

Greece also has a UKIP-style party – the Independent Greeks, created as a breakaway from the ruling conservatives. They polled 3.5% and gained one MEP in 2014, but unlike Golden Dawn they seem to have lost at least half of their support since then and will struggle to retain this seat.

Hungary – Category D

Alongside Greece, Hungary has Europe's most successful radical nationalist party – **Jobbik** – though unlike Golden Dawn the Hungarian movement has recently suffered a serious split.

Jobbik polled just under 15% at both the 2009 and 2014 European elections, electing three MEPs. This rose to 20% at the 2014 general election, but after the party failed to make any further progress at the 2018 general election Jobbik split, with its radical wing forming a rival party called **Our Homeland** under the leadership of former Jobbik vice-president László Toroczkai. Our Homeland has taken four ex-Jobbik MPs, but it's not yet clear how much damage they will inflict on the party's chances of retaining its three MEPs this year.

For reasons deeply rooted in the history of Hungarian nationalist resistance to Bolshevism during the 20th century, Jobbik has tended to be unembarrassed by open criticism of Zionist Jewry (and earlier Jewish involvement with Communist parties). This has led some other European nationalists to shy away from alliances with Jobbik. There is also a potentially intractable problem of border disputes between Hungary and her neighbours, resulting from the injustices of the Treaty of Trianon after the First World War.

Hungary's ruling party **Fidesz** is nominally allied to the mainstream of European conservatism – i.e. the same grouping as Angela Merkel's Christian Democrats – but in reality Prime Minister Viktor Orban has more in common with populist anti-immigration politicians such as Italy's Matteo Salvini. Given the crisis of the entire centre-right European project, we should expect Orban to play a significant role in a realignment of continental politics.

Former Jobbik vice-president Laszlo Toroczai who has created a new more radical Hungarian nationalist party Our Homeland.

Ireland - Category A

The Republic of Ireland has no electorally credible racial nationalist, or even eurosceptic nationalist party. In 2014 the big story here was Sinn Féin's success in gaining three MEPs with 19.5% of the vote. This year Ireland's European parliamentary representation will increase from 11 to 13 MEPs, so Sinn Féin (political arm of the terrorist IRA) will almost certainly retain these three seats.

However Sinn Féin is now being challenged by social conservatives, who take a leftwing stance on economics and remain committed to taking Ulster into the Irish Republic, but are disgusted by their leaders' new liberal policies on issues such as abortion.

At the start of 2019 a Sinn Féin member of the Irish Parliament, Peadar Toibin defected to set up a new conservative nationalist party called **Aontú** (which means 'Unity' or 'Consent'). Some see this party as a desperate last stand by a dying Catholic establishment, but it has already attracted a few defections from either side of the Irish border.

There is also a new party called Irexit campaigning for Ireland to leave the European Union, but they will not be officially registered in time to contest this year's elections. In Ireland (unlike the UK) at least 300 registered members are required before a party is officially recognised to appear on ballot papers.

Italy – Category C

Italian politics has (yet again) been completely transformed since the last European elections. What was once a regionalist/separatist party called Northern League – which five years ago was in decline – has reinvented itself as a nationwide anti-immigration party, now called simply the League (***Lega***). Its leader Matteo Salvini has for the past year been Italy's deputy prime minister and interior minister, putting hardline anti-immigration policies into practice, and is by far Europe's most successful nationalist politician since the Second World War.

Under Salvini's leadership, *Lega* has swiftly overtaken what was once its senior coalition partner, the populist **Five Star Movement**.

Lega is currently polling around 35%, well ahead of Five Star, leaving the leftwing establishment Democratic Party trailing in third place, and controversial businessman Silvio Berlusconi's *Forza Italia* rapidly fading away.

Former NF ally Roberto Fiore's party *Forza Nuova*, which has an alliance with Udo Voigt's NPD, will also contest this year's European elections, more with the aim of publicising and building the movement than with any expectation of gaining a seat.

On the opposite wing of 'post-fascism', former MSI activist Giorgia Meloni and her 'national conservative' party *Fratelli d'Italia* ('Brothers of Italy') will hope to poll 4-5% and at least retain the couple of European seats gained in 2014, perhaps even adding another. They are allied to the British Conservative Party.

Latvia – Category B

As with several nations that emerged from the former Soviet bloc, Latvia's politics is complicated by the symbolism of 20th century anti-communism, with nationalists paying homage to political ancestors who were allied to national socialism seventy years ago, but whose modern politics have little or no radical edge.

The **National Alliance** is the fourth-largest party in Latvia, and has an anti-immigration and anti-Russian platform. It was formed as a coalition of For Fatherland and Freedom (which despite its radical sounding name was actually a free-market conservative party allied to Britain's Conservatives), with the more hardline nationalist All for Latvia. They polled 14.3% in 2014 electing one MEP, who is presently allied with the British Conservatives and other anti-federalist but otherwise establishment right wing parties.

Lithuania – Category B

Order and Justice – the third-largest party in Lithuania – is allied to Nigel Farage and fellow 'non-racist' eurosceptics and has two MEPs elected with 14.3% of the vote in 2014. The hardline parties Young Lithuania and Lithuanian Nationalist Union (successor to the ruling party of 1926-40) will struggle to mount any substantial campaign.

Luxembourg – Category B

In the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg – one of the original pioneers of the European unity project – there are no serious nationalist parties, and the only significant eurosceptic party is the **Alternative Democratic Reform Party**, which polled 7.5% in the 2014 elections but would need more like 12% to win a European seat.

Malta – Category D

Norman Lowell's **Imperium Europa** is (alongside Golden Dawn) the most radical nationalist party contesting the European Parliamentary elections. Founded in 2000, Imperium Europa has frequently been subjected to legal repression, and would need a Greek-style political revolution to win a European seat, though they doubled their vote to 2.8% in 2014. The eurosceptic Libertas Malta, which contested the 2009 elections, is no longer active.

Netherlands – Category C

Geert Wilders's **Party for Freedom (PVV)** is Europe's most prominent anti-Islamic party. Though most of his party's programme would be compatible with the likes of UKIP, his extreme Islamophobic rhetoric makes Nigel Farage nervous. The PVV's closest allies are the Flemish VB, Austrian FPÖ, and Marine Le Pen's RN.

In 2014 the PVV vote slipped slightly to 13.3% but they still elected four MEPs. This year the Netherlands gets an extra three seats due to Brexit, but the PVV are now fighting off a challenge from a new eurosceptic party called **Forum for Democracy** (FvD).

The new party's leader Thierry Baudet is anti-immigration, but seen as less crudely anti-Islam than Wilders, who might have become yesterday's man. Opinion polls suggest that PVV might fall back to two MEPs, with FvD taking five.

Francisco Serrano, Andalusian regional leader of the new Spanish nationalist party Vox, celebrates gains in the December 2018 elections, watched by the party's national leader Santiago Abascal.

Poland – Category A/B

Poland's governing party **Law and Justice** (which in the European Parliament has been allied to British and Latvian conservatives) polled 31.8% at the 2014 elections and won 19 seats: they will expect an even better result this year. Despite their parliamentary alliance with the British Conservatives, Law and Justice are seen as part of the 'populist' challenge to political correctness in Europe.

The **Congress of the New Right** – a rival, radically eurosceptic movement in Poland – has fractured since 2014. Its former leader Janusz Korwin-Mikke now leads the Liberty Party, which as its name implies is a libertarian splinter group, while his old party is allied to Marine Le Pen's European group. Each faction has two MEPs, but both will probably fall below the 5% threshold this year.

Portugal – Category D

The main Portuguese nationalist movement is the **National Renovator Party (PNR)**, which has forged links with other European nationalist parties including Golden Dawn and the German NPD. The PNR polled just 0.5% in 2014 and is unlikely to mount a substantial electoral challenge this year. Surviving supporters of the pre-1970s dictatorship tend to support the main conservative party, and there is no UKIP-style challenge to this establishment.

Romania – Category A

As in Bulgaria, Romania's notoriously corrupt politics has failed to produce a stable nationalist / 'right-wing' challenge. The Greater Romania Party, which was once the country's second-largest force and cooperated with Le Pen, has almost completely collapsed, as has its on-off rival-partner New Generation, led by controversial businessman Gigi Becali, owner of Steaua Bucharest football club.

This year the strongest nationalist/eurosceptic party will probably be the **United Romania Party**, heir to the political tradition of Nicolae Iorga, who during the 1930s was a prominent enemy of radical nationalist Corneliu Codreanu. However even this party might struggle to gain MEPs unless some sort of cross-party alliance can be patched up. Romania's electoral authorities have blocked an attempt by three nationalist factions including **Noua Dreaptă** (New Right) to register candidates for the European elections.

Slovakia – Category B/D

The **Slovak National Party** (SNS – founded out of the break-up of the Soviet bloc in 1989) is a eurosceptic party whose politics are complicated by hostility to their Hungarian neighbours. The party is often accused of neo-fascist tendencies due to their support for the historic legacy of Slovak leader Jozef Tiso, who was allied to national socialist Germany, but realistically its 21st century politics are not very radical. In 2014 the SNS lost its one MEP, who is allied to UKIP.

A far more radical rival party – **People's Party / Our Slovakia (L'SNS)** led by Marian Kotleba – has grown in recent years and polled 8% in the 2016 general election. Despite being in effect an old-style, uniformed national socialist, Kotleba will expect to win European seats this year, and this will surely be the main 'scandal' of the election for liberal journalists.

It seems likely that both SNS and L'SNS will achieve somewhere close to 10% and perhaps two MEPs each.

Slovenia – Category C

The **Slovenian National Party (SNS)** is an example of the post-Cold War tendency for nationalist parties in Eastern Europe to challenge the New World Order while adopting some semi-nostalgic policies of sympathy with the old communist bloc, in this case the former Yugoslavia's communist dictator Tito. For reasons linked to Balkan history, the party is strongly anti-Catholic. The SNS polled 4% at the 2014 European elections, and would need at least to double this vote to gain an MEP.

Spain – Category C

Alongside Italy, Spain has seen the most radical political changes since the 2014 elections.

After Gen. Franco's death in 1975, almost all those who had supported his nationalist forces during and after the Spanish Civil War of 1936-39 aligned themselves with the conservative People's Party (PP).

At the start of 2014 dissident right-wingers broke away from the governing PP to form **Vox**, a new party that is both more eurosceptic and more hardline in its opposition to ETA terrorism.

In December 2018 Vox won 12 seats in the Andalusian regional election, mainly because of its strong anti-immigration policies. As a very new party in 2014, Vox managed only 1.6% at the last European elections but will expect a far better result this time – especially after the Spanish general election on April 28th when they won parliamentary seats for the first time. Recent polls put them on 13%, which would give them eight MEPs, and they could be in a close fight for fourth place with the expanded far-left alliance Podemos. The big losers in this year's election will be the mainstream conservative People's Party, who in the medium term could easily be overtaken by the 'far right' Vox.

There remain a multiplicity of more radical Spanish nationalist parties and movements, none of which will be electorally significant this year.

Sweden – Category A/B

The **Sweden Democrats** – like the Flemish VB and the Austrian FPÖ – have trimmed their nationalist and immigration policies in the direction of Islamo-obsession, and have many Christian immigrants among their candidates. In 2014 the SD won two European seats for the first time, polling 9.7%. Partly in an effort to escape the party's national socialist roots (now long in the past), the SDs moved away even from alliances with UKIP, and since the summer of 2018 have been allied to the British Conservatives.

Now the third-largest party in Swedish politics, the SDs will expect to win extra European seats this year.

The far more radical **National Democrats**, who have had past ties to the BNP, sadly have no chance of winning a European seat.

United Kingdom – Category B

After Theresa May's failure to obtain parliamentary backing for her Brexit deal, the long-promised UK withdrawal from the European Union has been delayed until October 31st, and may never happen at all. This has necessitated European Parliamentary elections across England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. As in 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 these elections will use a proportional party list system in regional constituencies of varying sizes: for example North West England elects eight MEPs.

This means that smaller parties have a realistic chance of winning European Parliamentary seats, whereas the first-past-the-post system used for Westminster elections means that such parties can almost never realistically hope to elect MPs.

As regular readers will know, UKIP 'won' the 2014 European election with 26.6% and 24 seats, but has collapsed into factional infighting. Only three MEPs presently identify themselves as UKIP, and the party's most successful former leader Nigel Farage has launched his long-awaited new party – known simply as the **Brexit Party**.

Several opinion polls have suggested this new party will win the May 26th election with something like 28% of the vote, but the pro-Leave vote will be split between the Brexit Party, **UKIP** and in some regions the **English Democrats**.

An especially bitter contest is expected in North West England, where the lead candidate for the Brexit Party is a lifelong Marxist – Claire Fox, formerly of the Revolutionary Communist Party. The RCP shamelessly defended IRA terrorism. In addition to a UKIP slate, the Brexit Party in NW England will be up against the English Democrats and independent candidate Stephen Yaxley-Lennon (aka 'Tommy Robinson'), former leader of the Islam-obsessed EDL.

None of Britain's racial nationalist parties – such as the National Front, British National Party, or British Democrats – will be contesting the European elections. The For Britain Movement, led by anti-Islam campaigner Anne-Marie Waters, is also not fielding candidates, and neither are Democrats & Veterans, which like FBM is a breakaway from UKIP.

The European Parliamentary system allows MEPs to form transnational groups reflecting a shared ideology: these groups gain an officially recognised status, extra funding, staff etc., if they can attract a minimum of 25 MEPs from seven different states.

MEPs elected five years ago for UKIP are presently split between several of these groups. One of them – Yorkshire MEP Amjad Bashir – defected to the Conservatives and is therefore part of the 50-strong **European Conservatives and Reformists** group, dominated by the British Conservative Party and the Polish Law and Justice party, but also including odd fragments of European nationalism and anti-Islamism such as the Sweden Democrats. ECR will struggle to exist post-Brexit.

Nigel Farage was the main force in creating the eurosceptic group **Europe of Freedom and Democracy**, which presently has 41 MEPs from seven member states. The core of EFD are Farage and his allies in the new Brexit Party, but several other ex-UKIP MEPs now sitting as independents have also stayed on board, including former leader Diane James. Also in this group are the Italian populist Five Star Movement, several dissident French nationalists who broke away from Marine Le Pen, and German AfD member Jörg Meuthen.

Within this EFD group, most members do not favour leaving the EU. Outside the UK, actually leaving is considered an 'extreme' fringe policy, which would not be adopted even by parties a long way to the right of Nigel Farage. His few genuine allies on this issue include former Le Pen ally Florian Philippot. Post-Brexit EFD might struggle to reach the necessary numbers for group status.

Nigel Farage unveiling European parliamentary candidates for his new Brexit Party, including lifelong Marxist Claire Fox (*left*) and former nurse Christina Jordan (*right*).

Another oddity is the position of the MEPs originally elected for Germany's anti-immigration AfD. Jörg Meuthen sits with Farage's group, but his former colleague Marcus Pretzell (who defected with his partner and ex-AfD leader Frauke Petry to form the Blue Party, which takes a softer line on Islam than AfD) sits with Marine Le Pen's ENF, whose main *raison d'être* is to be much more anti-Islam than Farage's group!

The one group that looks certain to be boosted by this year's elections is **Europe of Nations and Freedom**, which Marine Le Pen created in 2014 as an alliance of like-minded anti-Islamist and nationalist parties. It now comprises 37 MEPs including in addition to Le Pen's own renamed National Rally, Matteo Salvini's Italian Lega, the Austrian Freedom Party, the Flemish (officially Belgian) Vlaams Belang, Poland's Congress of the New Right, and the aforementioned Marcus Pretzell, formerly of AfD. ENF is also backed by former UKIP MEP Janice Atkinson (who is not standing for re-election) and by current UKIP leader Gerard Batten and two of his colleagues, who refuse to sit with their ex-leader Farage in EFD. It's safe to assume that various gains in France, Italy and elsewhere will compensate for loss of the British delegation, and I predict that once the anomalous Pretzell situation is out of the way, a greatly expanded AfD group will be allied to Le Pen, Salvini and their friends. The most visible change in 'far right' European politics during the past year or two has been the emergence of Salvini rather than Le Pen as the most significant leader: this is likely to continue.

The more radical end of the nationalist spectrum – including the German NPD, the Hungarian Jobbik and its splinter Our Homeland, the Greek Golden Dawn, and Slovakian L'SNS – will probably have greater numbers in the new Parliament but will remain some way short of qualifying for full group status.

Though *H&D* readers might find many of the new 'populist' parties too ideologically weak or confused, we should be in a position to celebrate broad trends in our direction across most of Europe. The liberal left and their multicultural project are in crisis. Though a traditionalist / racialist counterattack is only just beginning – and sadly the UK presently has one of the weakest racial nationalist movements in Europe – we can for the first time since 1945 say with confidence that the tide has turned.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Book Review: *National Socialism – 30 Fundamental Truths for the Kampfer of the 21st Century,* by Kristof Von Kanwetzburg

Book Review; ***National Socialism – 30 Fundamental Truths for the Kampfer of the 21st Century,*** **by Kristof Von Kanwetzburg** Author- Self Published, 2017, ISBN -13: 978-1545492826 or ISBN-10: 1545492824. Avaiable for $14.88 (softback) - or $10.21 (Kindle) - online from **www.amazon.com**

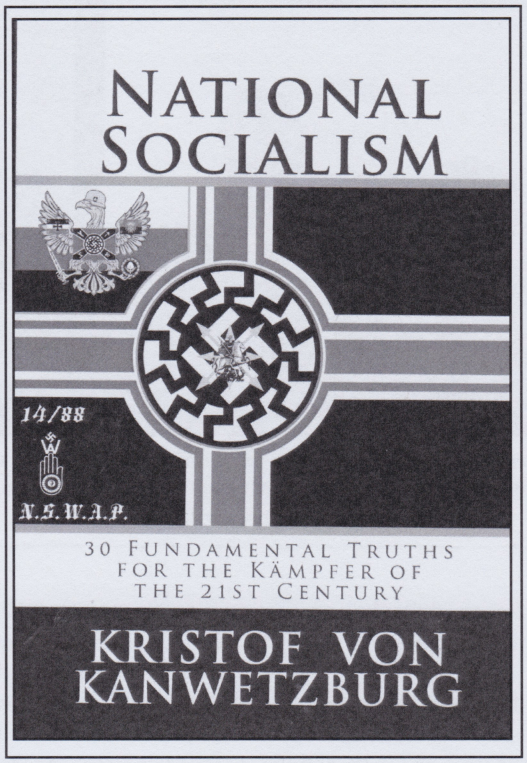
The author with the 'super moniker', Kristof von Kanwetzburg, subtitles his book *National Socialism - 30 Fundamental Truths for the Kampfer of the 21st Century.* Now when I see words like *Kaempfer* (German: fighter), in the heading of a book written and printed by an American the word 'pretentious' comes to mind. But we'll see...

The fly leaf carries a nice quote from Alfred Rosenberg's *Myth of the 20th Century* but yet again von Kanwetzburg chooses to write the book's title in German. At this point I'm expecting the book will be set in the "Becker Font" face, very Germanic but pretty unreadable.

But no, I'm doing Kanwetzburg a disservice (at this page I find his name has metamorphed into Gregory Klanderud), but the typeface is Times Roman. So that's alright.

Ok, enough of my own superciliousness and let's see what's on offer.

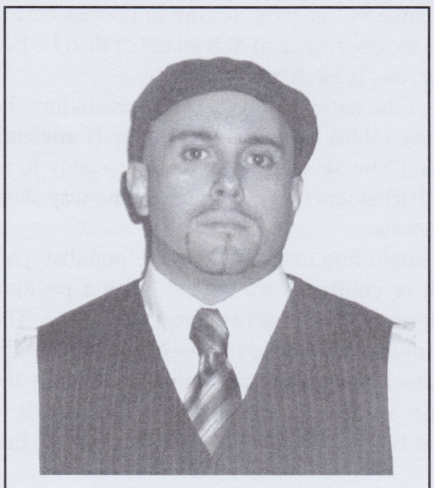
Gregory's forward is fiery and establishes his credentials as a National Socialist of the 'Only Adolf School' (as opposed to the wider concept that works better for me.)



Adolf Hitler was a great man, but National Socialism existed long, long before the Führer and National Socialist Germany is but one, and a very noble one, aspect of a belief that has been the creed of our Aryan forefathers since our Race came into Creation.

The book is split into thirty chapters, or Fundamental Truths if you will, which seem to cover every aspect of National Socialism.

Oh, before that though we have an 'Autobiographical Preface' in which our author is in a spirit of ecstasy that his birthday falls on what would have been Martin Bormann's 79th Birthday. (Bormann died in Berlin in 1945 at a much younger age). I fail to see anything significant in that coincidence.


Christopher Borsella, aka Kristof Von Kanwetzburg

But let me throw aside my acidic critic's mantle and see if I can find anything new, relevant or inspiring in the "Thirty Fundamentals".

The First Fundamental is dear to my own heart and states that 'Race is biological reality' and not the Social Construct we have had thrust upon us by a United Nations declaration.'

He fails to inform us that 90% of the learned Sociologists who cooked up *The Great Lie of the Social Construct* were Jewish.

The author's views on Race are pretty categorical. He reduces the Races of Mankind down to just three - the Aryans, the Mongoloids and the Negroids. (I have my own axe to grind here as I believe that there are no less than EIGHT major racial groupings and I have just finished a lengthy pamphlet on that very subject).

With the three races premised our author gets himself tied up in knots he could easily have avoided . For instance we are told "*The Negroid racial group is a pan-ethnic family that includes these three main stocks....True Negroid also referred to as "Congoid", Australoid or Australian Aborigine and Capoid named after the Cape of Good Hope.....*"

Well, yeah but putting the Australoid racial group (identified as unique by Baker, Isherwood, Pearson and others (Morrison?), is anthropologically speaking a LONG stretch of the known and observable facts.

His "Race is Biological" cannot be argued and he makes out a reasonable case for this. I will have to mention here that our author makes frequent references to the Jewish people and usually in a negative light. Whatever I might think about the Jews I cannot reproduce large sections or some rather good quotations our author makes without opening both myself and *Heritage and Destiny* to charges under the Race Laws.

Chapter Two is concerned with dividing the world's races into parasites or producers. Again in Censorship Britain after reading the whole chapter, I don't think I can lift one quote out that might be legal.

A shame for again Klanderud has some novel ideas about the subject.

Chapter or Foundation (take your pick) Three is entitled "The Aryan Race is Real and Unique" - no arguments from me there! Nor with any of the twenty-seven other Foundations. I will pick out some favourites.

Foundation Ten: "Eugenics is a vital cornerstone of the National Socialist World View".

Foundation Fourteen: " Only the German Nation Can produce the Aryan Ethno-State".

Foundation Seventeen: "The DNA Reich Seeks Global Supremacy".

Foundation Twenty: "National Socialism is opposed to White Nationalism".

Foundation Twenty Six: "National Socialism is opposed to Finance Capitalist Trotskyism" (phew!).

Foundation Twenty Seven: "The Swastika must be reclaimed" and we eventually we get to Foundation Thirty: "National Socialist

Philosophy: Beyond Good and Evil".

Looking closely at Foundation 20, National Socialism is OPPOSED to "White Nationalism", had me reading this particular Foundation seriously.

To me and the vast majority of National Socialists, 21st Century White Nationalism is National Socialism under a revised name. When I started calling myself a White Nationalist (around 2001) I did not say "so I am not a National Socialist anymore". The two are closely interlinked. We may have rebranded but the ingredients are exactly as they were and always will be.

Klanderud has this to say about White Nationalism "*White Nationalists are those who often promote the theory of a spontaneous White World Imperium, yet without the most fundamental prerequisite first being in place: German National Preeminence. White Nationalists are therefore directly at odds with genuine National Socialism, as they deliberately seek to expunge the very essence of National Socialism - the principle of "Ein Volk, ein Reich, ein Fuhrer.*"

Does that twisted logic actually mean anything? I cannot see that it does. In 2003 I founded and led the White Nationalist Party. The WNP was National Socialist in all but name.

Since when as a slogan (*viz "ein Volk, ein Reich....."*) become a Principle? You could easily then claim "*Sieg Heil*" as a Principle. With this totally unnecessary assault on White Nationalism , Klanderud reveals his real vision of National Socialism.

In his version, National Socialism can only be reborn in Germany. The Movement must follow RIGIDLY the events that occurred between 1933 and 1945. Unless the ideology is firmly controlled "by the Iron Fist of the German Nation alone."

He goes on to attack both Colin Jordan and Lincoln Rockwell as not proper National Socialists. They can't be can they, for Lincoln Rockwell was American and Colin Jordan was English.

At a sweep Herr Klanderud consigns anyone not working for German supremacy as the necessary situation before "real National Socialism can step out of the Shadows and miraculously converts the whole of Germany to National Socialism AT A STROKE!" If only....

There is a lot more of this sort of fantasizing and by his own logic, the author is not a proper National Socialist because he lived in the United States and not in Berchtesgaden. Poor Herr Klanderud is hoist with his own petard!

Each of these Foundations is followed by a few pages in some, many pages in others. I get the feeling this book was planned out as it was written. After Foundation Thirty we come to Seven Rules For The Revolution-Aryan. And he exhorts us to "follow these rules until reinforcements from Valhalla arrive "and signs off "7/88".

Can I take this book seriously? As a National Socialist I agree with its general viewpoint but far too often a chapter that starts off quite reasonably is soon propelled into visions of Super Aryans Conquer the Galaxy and that where I personally draw the line.

National Socialism is not the stuff of graphic novels nor is it to be used by inflamed young writers who are living partly in the celluloid world of The Party Days Of Nuremberg and have never battled and been bloodied on the streets as say Lincoln Rockwell was.
And that provokes a line of Rockwell's' that forever sticks in my mind "From Ivory Towers to Privy Walls" (quoted from In *Hoc Signo Vinces*).

And there at the end is your answer. If you really want to know about post-war National Socialism then I urge you to seriously read Rockwells two books - *This Time The World* and *White Power*. Both books argue the case for National Socialism post Hitler extremely well but I'm afraid *National Socialism* by Kristof Von Kanwetzburg-pause - does not.

Reviewed by Eddy Morrison, Leeds, Yorkshire

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Book Review: *After the Reich: From the Fall of Vienna to the Berlin Airlift* by Giles MacDonogh, and *Orderly and Humane: The Expulsion of the Germans after the Second World War* by R.M. Douglas – Part I

After the Reich: From the Fall of Vienna to the Berlin Airlift by Giles MacDonogh. John Murray, 2007, ISBN 978-0-7195-6770-4, 618 pages
Orderly and Humane: The Expulsion of the Germans after the Second World War by R.M. Douglas, Yale University Press 2012, ISBN 978-0-300-19820-1 (pbk), 486 pages

To use *Mad Menesque* advertising jargon, the main negative impacting the Racial Nationalist brand is its association in the public mind with what is seen as the uniquely evil regime of Nazi Germany.

There are three possible ways of dealing with this. The first is to break the association, to argue that the Nazi regime in Germany in the first part of the last century has little or nothing to do with racial nationalist movements, especially in other countries such as Britain and the US, in the 21st Century. This requires distancing ourselves from the posturing "Hollywood Nazi" idiots, most of whom are anyway obsessed with the form rather than the substance of said regime. As well as the idiotic decision of Sir Oswald Mosley, against the explicit advice of Mussolini himself, to ape the name and trappings of, admittedly not German Nazism, but Italian Fascism, thus making him and his followers look, as a contemporary put it, "simultaneously both sinister and ridiculous". It needs to go further than just saying we are not German – John Tyndall's infamous "let it be a Red, White and Blue swastika".

To succeed, this approach, with which this reviewer is personally strongly in sympathy, needs to be genuine and deep rooted. Based partly in seeking roots far away from early 20th Century Germany and, where possible, rooted in the soil from which the nationalist movement in question itself springs. In Britain that means finding inspiration in our own radical nationalist tradition, which in fact also underlies the Labour Movement, although there is no doubt that the likes of Keir Hardie and Bob Blatchford would find themselves far more at home today in our ranks than those of Corbyn's, or even Blair's, Labour Party. There are also the Distributists such as G.K. Chesterton and Hilaire Belloc. Americans can seek their foundations amongst, for example, the Southern Agrarians.

Based also on an ideologically coherent and principled analysis of German National Socialism under Hitler. This should not only focus on its failings (they lost the War, remember! – and largely by making stupid unforced errors) and crimes – of whom the most numerous victims were not, even accepting their figures, Jews but our fellow Whites, Russians and Poles. Or indeed only criticising the fatal structural weaknesses of the Hitler regime – autocracy overlying institutionalised factionalism, with no coherent ideology (there were many contending ideologies inside the NSDAP, some remarkably incoherent and some frankly bonkers) – weaknesses fatally replicated in our own BNP recently, causing it also to fail with disastrous results.

But also based on highlighting the existence of far better strands in early 20th Century German National Socialism, notably around Dr. Otto Strasser, which offered National Socialism not as it became – a disaster for Europe, the White Race and our Cause – but as it should have been – a radical nationalist alternative based on a clearly thought out ideological foundation to inspire our people worldwide. An alternative which would not have led an ancient nation to ruin and disaster but would very likely be thriving to this day.

By doing so we enable ourselves to dispel the bodily wastes dumped on our political doorstep by pointing out that Hitler's first victims were neither Jews nor Communists but radical nationalists within his own Movement, butchered in June 1934. Also that the only effective resistance to Hitler in Germany, before he looked like he might lose the War, came not from the Left or Centre (whose postwar hero Konrad Adenauer wrote to Hitler suggesting he should crown himself Kaiser!) but from the same radical wing of the National Socialist movement, Dr Strasser's Combat League of Revolutionary National Socialists, also known as the Black Front, who maintained a dissident radio station across the Czech border and attempted to blow up the presses of *Der Stürmer*, leading to the execution by the Nazis of the activist concerned, Helmut Hirsch.

All that helps distance ourselves from the "Nazis" bit of "uniquely evil Nazis". The "evil" bit, popularly equated to the "Holocaust of the Jews" and as such weaponised politically to suppress all criticism of the State of Israel and Jews generally by the Zionist movement, has been taken on by the Revisionist historians. Undoubtedly the Official Narrative here is flawed, apart from anything else because it ignores the fact that the majority of those killed by the Nazis were not Jews but our fellow White Europeans, Poles and Russians sacrificed to Hitler's crank ideas about "Slavs", which were not only biological nonsense but were a major factor in losing him, and more than him, sadly, the war.

I doubt that the Reich's Jewish policy was in fact any more coherent than the rest of its muddled policy base. It looks more like the usual muddle of various, sometimes contradictory, policies made up on the fly by sundry local factions and groups within the Nazi state trying to interpret vague edicts from On High – "working towards the Führer" as it was known. Before the war made it impossible, the idea was even pursued, as Ken Livingstone rightly noted, of collaborating with the Zionist Movement to move the Jews of Europe to Palestine. Our new-found Labour comrades in the anti-Zionist struggle may be further interested to know that, according to MacDonogh in the book here reviewed, Editor of *Der Stürmer* Julius Streicher claimed at Nuremberg to have been a Zionist. Which, observes MacDonogh, "in a way he was".

Undoubtedly it all ended in tears and wholly unjustified atrocities. Revisionists may mitigate the evil here, but I suspect they cannot

wholly dispel it. However, even if it all happened as popularly depicted, the Holocaust was not unique in the bloody annals of the 20th Century. Nor indeed, as we shall see, was the German government the only one at the time which wanted Jews out of Eastern Europe or was prepared to kill them. Finally of course Marxist regimes slaughtered on the same scale, or worse. In other regards also, the fact is that the Germans in fact behaved no worse, and suffered as much, as many of their contemporary nations in the 1940s. Whatever evils they perpetrated, they were far from unique, and arguably not the worst by any means. The Germans were as much victims as perpetrators of atrocities in this period.

Which is what these two valuable books clearly and graphically demonstrate. *After the Reich*, written by *Times*, *Financial Times* and *Guardian* journalist and author Giles MacDonogh, takes a longer and broader perspective, dealing with the history of Germany and Austria from the fall of Vienna in 1945 to the 1948 Berlin Airlift. Colgate University history professor R.M. Douglas' *Orderly and Humane* deals specifically with the ethnic cleansing of Germans from Eastern Europe after the war, Both are a harrowing saga of atrocity, rapine and massacre inflicted mostly on Germans every bit as bad as – but much less publicised than – those inflicted by Germans. War crimes committed by, or with the knowledge and consent of, the Allies every bit as appalling as those for which they hanged Germans for at trials such as Nuremberg.

American negro troops in the Bavarian city of Coburg, April 1945

It is of course now fairly well and widely known that the armies of Stalin raped and looted their way across eastern Germany. However, they were not alone. MacDonogh reveals much less publicised atrocities, carried out by soldiers of the *soi-disant* 'democracies', in places much further west. As I will do throughout much of the rest of this review, I shall let the author's words speak for themselves:

"Whether the French commander was in some way influenced by the name of the town is not easy to say now, but Freudenstadt (it means 'town of joy'), the so-called 'pearl of the Black Forest', was subjected to three days of killing, plunder, arson and rape.

"The town ..., was undefended, and filled with hospitals, but it may be that the French were unaware of that; or it may be that the very absence of soldiers gave them the idea of getting their revenge for countless barbaric acts committed by the Germans during their occupation of France. One of the French officers is supposed to have said, 'We are the avengers, the SS of the French Army.'

"On 17 April (1945) they shelled the small town, completely destroying the centre. The units that entered Freudenstadt were made up of French soldiers from the 5th Armoured Division, Foreign Legionaries and Moroccan and Algerian troops from the 2nd Moroccan and the 3rd Algerian Infantry Divisions. It is reported that local Polish workers joined in. From the first the French made it clear that the people were going to be properly punished. There would be three days of plunder. A sergeant said that the troops would be released from discipline, and a quartermaster added. 'In the next few nights no woman will go untouched.'

"The patients were robbed of their watches in the hospitals, and a Frenchman they found there was gunned down in his bed. The surviving houses were systematically destroyed with benzene: 649 were burned down in this way. It was now open season for any women aged between sixteen and eighty. It is generally said that the Moroccans behaved worst. Anyone who tried to stand in the way was simply shot. One of the victims was a stout lady lorry-driver called Sofie Hengher who tried to stop the soldiers assaulting her children. After the French passed on, some 600 women reported to the local hospital. Ten per cent of those examined were pregnant. Seventy people had been killed. Freudenstadt was certainly the most prominent example of a breakdown of discipline in the French army, but there were others, and the French were not above threatening Konigsfeld and the university town of Tübingen with similar treatment."

In Stuttgart, the French, and their Moroccan and Algerian mercenaries, combined a Joan of Arc Procession with raping 3000 local women and 8 men. 500 women were raped in the small town of Vaihingen and others in the university town of Tübingen. German civilians were also randomly tortured and beaten. "*Tortures were carried out by one Guyot and an alleged former Jesuit called Pinson. The British press blamed the atrocities on a Major de Castries, a scion of one of France's oldest families.*"

The Americans, especially their Negro troops, were little better. MacDonogh again:

"Margret Boveri recounts the case of an estate-owning family on the edge of Berlin who were out walking when the Russians arrived and so ran back to the house petrified with fear as to what the soldiers would do to their daughters and their friends. They found to their surprise that the Russians had touched nothing and had been exceptionally polite. When the Americans arrived, however, one of the girls was so brutally raped that it took her years to recover from the shock."

To be fair, unlike the Russians who officially encouraged it, and the French who shrugged their shoulders, the Americans did punish rapine. According to MacDonogh:

"Rape charges in the US army rose steadily, from 18 in January 1945 to 31 in February to an enormous 402 in March and 501 in April, once military resistance had slackened off. With peace the rapes petered out: there were 241 reports in May, 63 in June and 45 for each month thereafter. About a quarter to a half of these reports resulted in a trial and a third to a half of the trials to a conviction. A number of American servicemen were executed, proportionally higher than any of the other occupying powers."

However, the Americans left a more damaging legacy. As MacDonogh puts it:

"There were 42,000 American blacks in the forces of occupation. They were particularly enthralled by the Frauleins – women who were more prepared to sleep with them than people back home. They were, as one writer has written, 'early and enthusiastic fraternisers'. During the first years of the occupation. between two and three thousand mixed-race babies were born, about 2 to 3 percent of the Besatzungskinder. In Bendorf on the Rhine the Russian Elena Skrjabina encountered ten 'half negro' babies that had been brought in for adoption: 'These soldiers quite willingly go with German girls, the girls are available for all types of rarities such as coffee, chocolate and so forth.' The only problem was that the arrival of the coloured child caused anger in the girl's family, hence the fact the children were being offered for adoption.' Another problem was VD. An American source related that over three-quarters of the Black soldiers were infected. Relationships between Black soldiers and German girls caused friction with the na-

Standartenführer (Colonel) Joachim 'Jochen' Peiper was among the most senior prisoners tortured by their American captors

tives, and with White American soldiers too. The consequence was 'bitter hatred among German men. Many of our Own [US] soldiers feel almost as strongly about it.' In Asperg in Bavaria there was an incident at a dance when a fight broke out. A White soldier was killed and four others wounded. Three Blacks were sentenced to death as a result."

The Americans waged war not only on German race but on German culture. MacDonogh tells of Black GIs "jitterbugging" on the grave of the composer Wagner, and of the conduct of US troops in the opera town of Bayreuth, a third of which they had reduced to rubble. *"The Americans moved into the opera house on the Green Hill and created havoc playing jazz on Wagner's and Liszt's pianos. Winifred (Wagner) insisted that most of the damage was done by 'coloured' American GIs, who looted the theatre and shot up the sets with their revolvers."*

The Americans conducted military operations against civilians in a savage way they would most certainly have denounced, and did denounce, as a grave war crime if perpetrated by the Germans. As MacDonogh observes: *"The Americans were ... ruthless"*. He quotes the Labour MP and King's Counsel Reginald Paget on US forces' conduct: *"'one shot merited the destruction of a village. You will see the result in some heaps of rubble in Bavaria and Franconia. As they advanced, if a shot was fired from a village, they either stopped, or evacuated, and whistled up the air force. The isolated heaps of rubble in this relatively undamaged countryside are very striking. The result was that the Americans had very few casualties.'"* Readers may struggle, as I do, to appreciate the difference between apparently acceptable American conduct in thus cold-bloodedly destroying German villages which tried to resist them and presumably in the process slaughtering most if not all of their inhabitants, and the much-trumpeted German war crimes committed in doing exactly the same thing for similar reasons to the likes of Lidice and Oradour. Mind you MacDonogh also notes that *"Sir Bernard Freyberg's bombing of the Benedictine abbey of Monte Cassino killed around 400 Italian civilians who had taken refuge there, and not one German."*

The Americans also grossly broke the Geneva Convention and the laws of war, which the Germans had consistently respected in treating US and British and British Prisoners of War, in their appalling ill-treatment treatment of German PoWs. MacDonogh tells the sorry tale:

"The most notorious American POW camps were the so-called Rheinwiesenlager. When these were closed some of the prisoners were transferred to the camp at Mons in Belgium and were able to tell their fellow countrymen about the conditions they had experienced. They had been pushed into large, open areas by the banks of the Rhine, described as 'concentration areas' or PWTE 'Prisoner of War Temporary Enclosures'. The Americans had burned their kit, so they had nothing to protect them from the elements. April and May 1945 were particularly cold and wet, and there was plenty of snow. The soldiers were forced to endure this in open fields without tents; 'many dug holes in the earth with a spoon or a tin can or whatever was to hand, but with the constant rain the ground was soft and every night the holes collapsed and the people who had sought protection from them were buried. There was no night that passed that did not see the deaths of several men on the meadows.'

"The prisoners in Mons learned of the two most infamous camps, Rheinberg and Büderich. At its height the first contained 90,000 men. Buederich was slightly smaller with 77,000. If all twelve camps established by the Rhine and Nahe between May and July 1945 are taken together, the number of inmates was around a million men. They stretched from Düsseldorf in the north to Mannheim in the south, with the main concentration between Koblenz and Mainz. Between the two camps at Remagen and Sinzig there were 400,000 prisoners."

Conditions in the US PoW camps were appalling: *"In order to receive their rations the men had to walk along a slippery, muddy passage. Two tins were then tossed to them. Those who fell while trying to catch them were beaten with truncheons. Anyone caught stealing food had to eat himself sick. In another instance the thief was forced to eat all he had stolen covered with sugar. The prisoners discussed the merits of the different Allies: 'In general it was best to be with the English.' That guaranteed 'decent treatment'.*

"The Rhine Meadow camps operated from February to July (1945), with the worst outrages ending with the war, in May. Those hard-won tins were not enough - for the prisoners they were 'hunger camps'. The writer John Dos Passos, who was shown round the camps, came to the conclusion that the Germans were being deliberately starved. They were also systematically robbed of their wristwatches, cameras and any Nazi souvenirs the guards fancied. The men were deprived of anything they had on them when they arrived.

"It has been difficult to come to a reliable estimate of the number of Germans who died in the Rhine mud. The American figures do not even tally with the graves in the local cemeteries. The Americans admit to 2,310 by the end of May and 5,912 to July. The German tally is 32,000. Graves indicate nearly 2,000 prisoners died in the shadow of the vineyards in Bad Kreuznach; the Americans admit to just over half that number. In Rheinberg, where 140,000 Germans were crammed into 1,000 hectares of mud during the months it was open, the official figures account for 438 deaths. The real number might be between two and three thousand now that mass graves have been found within the camp. The total number of deaths in the Rhine Meadows is now thought to be as high as 40,000".

German prisoners experienced appalling conditions in the Rhine Meadow camps (*Rheinwiesenlager*) during the spring and summer of 1945

The Americans also tortured prisoners they suspected of "war crimes" in the best traditions of the Gestapo. As MacDonogh reveals: *"Some tough nuts suspected of major war crimes were kept in the old penitentiary in the pretty town of Schwabisch Hall near Stuttgart. Here prisoners were subjected to some particularly nasty forms of interrogation. Old boys included SS commanders Sepp Dietrich, Fritz Kraemer and Hermann Priess, all of whom denied issuing orders to shoot prisoners of war. Seventy-four SS men were finally arraigned for the massacre of American servicemen at Malmédy, but many of their confessions were subsequently withdrawn because they said they had been extracted under torture. One of the last to break was the cigar-chewing SS officer Jochen Peiper, who was suspected of being chiefly responsible for the massacre. The Americans had used methods similar to those employed by the SS in Dachau. One of these was keeping the prisoner for long periods in solitary confinement. At Oberursel Peiper had been alone for seven weeks while his guards had subjected him to extremes of heat and cold. At Zuffenhausen he had been kept in a dark cellar for another five weeks. The prisoners were subjected to mock trials that resembled sessions of the Ku Klux Klan. Worse still were the mock executions, where the men were led off in hoods, while their guards told them they were approaching the gallows. Prisoners were actually lifted bodily off the ground to convince them they were about to swing.*

"More conventional methods of torture included kicks to the groin, deprivation of sleep and food, and savage beatings. When the Americans set up a commission of inquiry into the methods used by their investigators, they found that, of the 139 cases they examined, 137 had 'had their testicles permanently destroyed by kicks received from the American War Crimes Investigation team'. It was an indication of what happened if you failed to say what the investigators wanted. The screams of the prisoners in Schwabisch Hall could be heard throughout the little country town. The torturers were not all American: they included vengeful Polish guards like those mentioned by Salomon. The archbishop of Cologne, Cardinal Joseph Frings, kept a tally of reports of American brutality."

Harold Macmillan (*above right*), seen here welcoming Winston Churchill, was British Minister Resident in the Mediterranean from 1943 to 1945. He was also the minister responsible for 'Operation Keelhaul' – forcible repatriation of Russian Cossacks and anti-communist Serbs and Croats, including civilians, to face certain execution by communist commissars.

The contrast with the generally decent and civilized treatment of American PoWs by the Germans is stark. The hypocrisy of putting soldiers on trial for not taking prisoners in the heat of battle emerges from a footnote by MacDonogh: *"When the author was living in France in the early 1980s he met two people who had witnessed massacres carried out by Allied troops: a man who had been eighteen at the time, and a woman who had been a child of six. She had run out of the house to find British paratroops bayoneting German POWs in her garden."*

MacDonogh is worth reading also on the hypocrisy and farce of the Nuremberg trials, which condemned Germans for doing what the Allies had done or were doing themselves: *"When defense counsel for Hans Frank, former head of the Generalgouvernement, attempted to justify his client's part in the wartime deportation of Poles and Jews by pointing out that the Allies were engaged in a far more massive forced transfer operation less than seventy miles from where the court was sitting, the bench ruled the intervention inadmissible because postwar matters were beyond its jurisdiction."* He quotes the Labour MP and lawyer Reginald Paget KC as describing the proceedings as *"simply an exercise of the power of the victor over the vanquished"*. He also observes that *"Field Marshal Lord Montgomery also disapproved of the tenor of the trials that 'have made the waging of unsuccessful war a crime, for which the generals of the defeated side would be tried and then hanged'. He understood that if the Germans had won the war, he might have been put on trial himself. Shortly after a British Military Court in Hamburg sitting in the aptly named Curio-Haus had condemned Field Marshal Erich von Manstein to eighteen years in prison, the Korean War broke out, and the German press was happy to report that the American army was accused of precisely the same atrocities as the field marshal."*

He also observes, contrary to popular perception, that *"The destruction of the European Jews figured as only a small part of the case against the Germans in the early trials. The killing of German and Austrian Jews on the territory of the Greater German Reich was not automatically covered as it was theoretically the legal right of a sovereign state to dispose of its citizens as it pleased. On the other hand there was agreement that Julius Streicher should be done to death, so legal nicety had to be bent a little as he was not really guilty of any other crime that had been brought to the Allies' attention"*. In fact Streicher was stripped of all his offices in early 1940 on the not unreasonable grounds that he was an embarrassing crank and so he had not been involved in any of the subsequent events, Holocaust or otherwise. The worst fate he had actually advocated for the Jews was shipping them all to Madagascar (one wonders what the lemurs had done to deserve this!) He goes on to point out that *"For the Russians the massacre of Jews was hardly of interest, although half a million of their Jewish citizens were slaughtered by the Nazis. The reason for this was the rampant antisemitism they themselves experienced after the war in reaction against the upsurge in Zionism"*. More relevant one may well feel was the fact that many millions of Russians had been slaughtered by the Nazis. Though not as many as were slaughtered by their own Government.

The British seem in general to have behaved themselves relatively well in all this, with the exception of torture camps such as the one at Bad Nenndorf. MacDonogh covers this sordid tale, which was also told in our own pages by Peter Rushton a few issues back.

The other exception, and the biggest blot on the British copybook was their appalling forcible handing over of 45,000 Russian Cossacks, many not Soviet citizens but emigres whose families had fled the Revolution, and 14,000 anti-Communist – and sometimes pro-Western Resistance – Serbs and Croats, including many women and children, to certain death at the hands of Stalin and Tito. MacDonogh also tells this sorry tale, involving as it did the appalling Harold Macmillan, an undoubted war criminal who ultimately became the British Prime Minister whose craven subservience to the Americans nearly cost almost the entire British people their lives in October 1962. The sight of Cossack women tying their children to their backs and jumping to their deaths in a river rather than being handed over to the tender mercies of the Soviets provoked the Welsh Guards, as MacDonogh observes, to the brink of mutiny.

Reviewed by Ian Freeman, Northwich, Cheshire

Editor's note: Part II of this review will appear in H&D *91.*

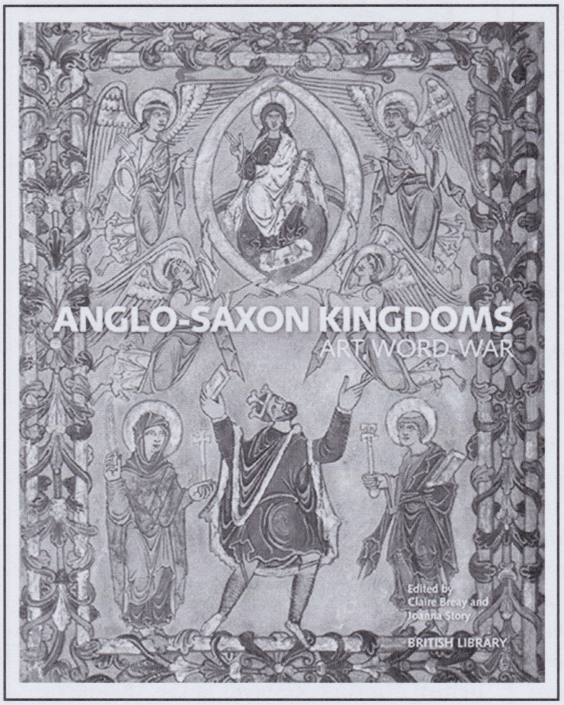
The Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms at the British Library

A vocal antipathy to London has been *de rigueur* with Movement people for many a long year, certainly since the cadre faction of the NF left Pawsons Road in Croydon in 1986 to open up a short-lived bookshop in Norwich that accorded with their discovery of ruralism.

Recently, relatively mainstream writers have taken up this theme: Rod Liddle's extraordinary rant in the *Spectator* of 24th June 2017 entitled "If you're not tired of London, you're tired of life" mightily upset a good many people who needed upsetting, but was not exactly a display of English understatement, nor was it the whole truth.

There is always another side of the story, notably the lively cultural life of the capital, which goes from strength to strength and is not easy to reconcile with a wholly pessimistic and negative narrative of unrelenting social decline and unrestrained finance capitalist greed.

A striking recent example of that cultural vibrancy (in a good way!) was the British Library's magnificent exhibition *Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms*, which I had the happy fortune to see in the company of several valued comrades a few weeks before it closed.



The British Library is itself a strange place, epitomising the dichotomy of our capital. The building is a thoroughly unattractive piece of modernist brutalism, built in the 1990s (with many delays and major cost overruns) on the site of the gloomy old Somers Town goods station, which had itself replaced a squalid slum of evil repute way back in 1887.

It is just a very few shabby back streets away from the spot where eleven 'British' Bangladeshis murdered a local white lad, Richard Everitt in a racially motivated crime in 1994, which our ethno-masochistic elites shoved down the memory hole long ago, whereas the martyrdom of St. Stephen Lawrence a year before will be remembered for so long as the rule of our present establishment endures, though on present trends that might be less long than its functionaries fondly imagine.

Once inside the BL, however, the picture immediately changes for the better. The collections are extraordinary in scope and depth. The staff are unfailingly helpful. Pretty well all the learning of our forefathers in the arts and the sciences is gathered here under one roof, accessible to anyone who can obtain a coveted reader's card, which is admittedly no easy task, so great is the demand for learning in a supposedly shallow, venal and Philistine city.

The ground floor and basement of the British Library moreover frequently host important exhibitions, many free, others, the more lavish in scope, for a fairly affordable admission charge. None to my way of thinking has however exceeded or even equalled the Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms.

To pass through the entrance to the exhibition was to step back into a time of myth, an experience heightened by the relative darkness and distinctly cool ambience of the setting, rather too reminiscent of a trip into the mines of Moria! Naturally, manuscripts more than a thousand years old need to be preserved from fading, so temperature, humidity and above all light are carefully controlled. Some of the manuscripts show all too well what happens when that is not done: vermilion, always popular in illuminated manuscripts, fades to a cadaverous parchment colour with time, if exposed too often to bright light.

The antiquity, rarity, variety, and importance of the exhibits which visitors encountered was remarkable. As the BL's monumental and lavishly illustrated book of the exhibition remarks (if you don't have it, buy it, particularly the beautiful hardback edition, before it sells out: this book will become a collector's piece in its own right), more than ninety per cent of surviving Old English poetry is preserved in so few as seven manuscripts, all gathered here in one place for the first time.

The oldest surviving manuscript of *Beowulf* was there. So were the Lindisfarne Gospels, the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, Bede's *Ecclesiastical History of the English People*, and a remarkable herbal, illustrating our ancestors' closeness to and understanding of nature, which we might do well to emulate so far as we can in changed conditions of life, but also the first English code of law, given by King Aethelberht of Kent at Rochester in the early seventh century, here preserved in a copy made five hundred years later of texts in Latin and Anglo-Saxon which were already accounted remarkable for their antiquity in the reign of Henry I.

Here also were precious, beautiful artefacts such as the Sutton Hoo sword-belt and King Alfred's Jewel, themselves separated by many centuries, and the whole contents of the remarkable Staffordshire hoard, dating back to the seventh century as well as enigmatic primitive (in the correct, non-pejorative sense of early) ivory objects inscribed in runic script with words whose meanings scholars still struggle to divine.

The accompanying narratives were of interest too. The authors were at pains to point out quite correctly, for example, that William the Bastard was not the first foreign ruler to conquer eleventh century England. He was merely emulating his distant kinsmen, the Danes, whose royal house made themselves kings of England in 1016 effectively by conquest, despite Edmund Ironside's valiant resistance to Canute.

By the way, anyone tempted to over-idealise our ancestors can disabuse themselves of such foolishly romantic notions by reading the life of the disgusting traitor to the English cause, Eadric Streona ("the grasping"), who would have fitted well into Tony Blair's cabinet, so greedy, devoid of patriotism, personal loyalty and common morality was he. In the end even his Danish puppet-masters wearied of him and had him killed (a depressingly common practice with inconvenient noblemen and royal 'spare' heirs!).

One very interesting counterfactual scenario might run: what if an Anglo-Danish 'dual monarchy' had endured, instead of foundering in the reign of Canute's son, Harthacanut, so tying England into Scandinavia across the North Sea, rather than the connection with France that followed the Norman Conquest and subsequent Angevin (Plantagenet) succession? Very likely our language to-day would be at least equally influenced by Danish as it was by Norman French, an interesting thought.

A major theme of the exhibition was the centuries long cultural interaction between Anglo-Saxons and Celts, surprisingly many Irish scholarly and ecclesiastical works appearing in English collections especially in the earlier Anglo-Saxon period.

We tend to imagine the history of relations between Anglo-Saxon and Celt as one of hostility and the gradual forcible westward displacement of the old Celtic population, but the reality was much more complex.

When a friend of mine travelled all the way from Phoenix, Arizona with her daughter to see the exhibition, I expressed surprise, since she is of Irish, not English descent, only to get the answer that I would find as many old Irish literary treasures here, as English, which indeed I did.

Exhibits included the famous Sutton Hoo helmet, buried around 625 AD in what is thought to have been the tomb of East Anglian King Raedwald.

Those who believe in the essential unity of the British peoples, whether they are of Celtic or Germanic origin, found much to their liking here. Such friendly exchanges with Ireland gradually grew fewer in number, as cultural exchanges with Flanders and France increased, Latin being the *lingua franca* of scholars and Churchmen, so that Anglo-Saxon kings and nobles gradually came to prefer continental contacts to the relatively isolated and slowly declining Irish scholarly tradition.

Again, at a time when our relationship with continental Europe is so controversial, it does no harm to reflect that cultural, political and economic ties to the continent were increasingly close in the later Anglo-Saxon period and not the product of the Norman Conquest. England is culturally as well as racially an integral part of a greater European whole, which must not be forgotten, however justified our dislike for the bureaucratic structures of the European Union.

Other references were more controversial. In PC England, 2019, a reference to an African abbot in Anglo-Saxon England was perhaps inevitable, no doubt in support of the mendacious fable of a continuing black presence in our country, supposedly dating back to Roman times.

A little digging quickly reveals that this churchman was a Berber, a member of a light skinned North African people with no affinity at all to sub-Saharan black Africans, whom the pious abbot would probably have described in terms that would land him in one of modern England's insalubrious gaols, or else regarded as a valuable tradeable commodity, in whom his kinsmen dealt for goodly if not godly profits!

Such blemishes notwithstanding, this exhibition was magnificent, uplifting, and powerful. Needless to say the visitors, young and old, were overwhelmingly, indeed 'hideously' white. The only enrichers whom I saw were a solitary, very assimilated middle class West Indian couple, who clearly had no small amount of English blood in their veins and were doubtless guilty in the eyes of their more alienated kindred of 'acting white'.

No-one with any feeling whatsoever for our people, culture and history could leave without feeling a closer bond to our forebears. Returning to the theme with which I began, it says much about our people's deep craving for that bond that this exhibition sold out long before the last day. Even in London, we have not become citizens of the world yet. I hope that we never will. That hope burns more brightly, after visiting Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms.

Tony Paulsen, London, England

Old Poet's Corner

The Crown in the Thorns

A seven day wonder
A media frenzy
When they found
Your sad pallid body
Under a car park
You, who never drove only
Your lying enemies before you
Still, listening, the lying talk
Lay Richard of York

Before the Darkness closed in
You stood as a beast at bay
Snarling your butchers mace
Dripping with the blood of the liars
Who even then did twist and talk
Of Richard of York

Thorny irony that your
Crown granted and blessed by
An equally bethorned Saviour
Snapped up by some fawning squire
And handed to the False one who talked
And lied and he too died
About Richard of York

One Bosworthed Battle over and
Still it's not enough
Your body in ricture, torn and hacked
By those who backed - fearing the living
Man with voice to talk
Our Richard of York

Our Lords of Leicester have you now
Buried in foreign ground so the
Tourists can come and walk
And talk. And talk, And talk
About Richard of York

One day when the White and Blue
Rose of Yorkshire flutters midst the
Steel bonnets; its natural protectors
Then we of Yorkshire shall bring you
Home sweet Richard of York
And oh they'll talk

Their Shakespearian lies
That Tudor mountebank
Who twisted you story as he twisted your body
Hump backed, kinslayer and all of it talk
You bear it and smile
For one more short while, that endless talk
About Richard of York

York Minster's flower bedecked altars
No thorn bushes here
Your bier
That holds Good England's Fighting King
The last to die on the field of blood
Weapon in hand as he stalked
As they talked
Died Richard of York

Eddy Morrison 2019

Letters From Readers

Sir – In reply to Mr Thornton Bannerman's letter (*H&D* #89) – I did make an error in stating that the Scots captured the Shetlands and Orkneys, but that is a minor point. The Irish first started to sever their links with the UK with the creation of the Irish Free State in 1922. In 1937 they took a further step in renaming themselves the nation of Eire which became the completely separate Republic of Eire in 1949. But all this is rather beside the point, what the Irish choose to do is their affair. The majority of the people of what we call erroneously Northern Ireland are of Scottish descent and therefore British. If some people choose to affirm themselves as Irish then they are perfectly free to leave and live in Eire.

On another matter, all this you hear about fake news in reality is only the kind of stuff you get on this so-called Social Media and anyone who takes too much notice of that deserves to be fooled. But what is important is not fake news but the issue of suppressed news. A few months ago at the University of Kerch (a town in east Crimea) an event took place of the type which has become known in the West where it is predominant as a spree shooting or killings. This event was very similar in both style and kind to the Columbine shootings in America in 1999, the only difference being in the number of casualties. At Columbine the two boys killed a total of thirteen students and teachers before killing themselves, at the Kerch killings the total dead other than the shooter himself was twenty. Now you would think the TV news services here would have covered this. But no tv news service other than RT covered this story, although the BBC did put it on its text service.

The antics however of some royal in Australia did make the newscasts that day, obviously being considered more important by the powers that be than the deaths of 21 people in the Crimea in Russia. After all hardly anybody had heard of the Crimea apart from a little war that took place there in the 1850s. If it was a case of the BBC, ITN and Sky news not covering an event in a place their audiences had no interest in that would be understandable, but if that was so then why did these same news services spend so much time talking about a farce in the sea of Azov where three Ukrainian tugs tried to ram some Russian navel vessels. One can only come to the conclusion from both this and several other instances of news that's beneficial to the interests of those who run the BBC, ITV, Sky etc. and would like and want to impress with their subservience gets into the daily newscasts and anything not to their liking gets left out. Lord Reith must be turning in his grave at how the BBC which he founded in the early 1920s, since he left in 1938 has steadily been turned into the liberal/left establishment propaganda service.

Yours sincerely,

Mr A Chapman, Lyton, London

Sir - An interesting debate in *H&D* (a great magazine by the way) between JR Bell and Richard Edmonds over the "holocaust" question. It is easy for the controlled media to make such grotesque proportions of the "holocaust", of German guilt and "war crime", because to most people, it is important that it did happen. It's part of the White guilt therapy whereby men have had their opinions formed by a very single view of the world, that the world designed by the media masters is one vastly preferential to the natural world which is tough and unpitying to the inadequate. Men fall over themselves in the rush to morally castrate themselves when it comes to the "holocaust".

For Whites, and nationalists specifically, the truth or falsehood of the 'holocaust' is not of great importance. Whether or not it happened, or even whether people actually believe it, is not what is most meaningful either. What is most important to us, is whether Whites actually want to believe it. The Jews' terror of being 'holocausted' again is not a modern phenomenon; but our race's reaction to it is.

Racial Regards,

Michael Wilson, Virginia, County Cavan, (occupied) Ulster

Sir – I am in full agreement with Milton Ellis (*H&D* # 88), that satanists have been trying to push their agenda for years into the nationalist movement. The nationalist music scene being a particlar target for infiltration.

Thankfully most nationalists within what is loosely the White Power music scene have had doubts about what is trying to be pushed within our ranks. The now defunct fanzine *British Oi!* ran two articles querying "strange trends" on our music scene, and the overwhelming response of its readership was clear cut opposition to Death Metal. The fanzine *Strength and Will*, which took a similar critical line, wrote – "Death Metal seems to promote Satanism, the glory of rape, and is part of the music drugs culture."

Or again, one lad using the name "Fascist Fred", writing in the Scottish fanzine *Highlander*, asks whether or not we really want the Black/Death Metal scene in our circles? He argues that whilst he is all for expanding the pro-White music scene, so that it appeals to all kinds of musical tastes, he nonetheless is against Black/Death Metal because it contradicts what we stand for. He continues on the subject of their bands: "The only experiences I have had with them are – Church burnings, Pigs' heads being smashed at their gigs (spraying blood over the crowd), wide spread drug use and homosexual displays. Sorry but I don't like that kind of thing and neither do the majority of nationalists that I know."

To concur with Mr Ellis, I too believe that such vile degeneracy should definitely not be tolerated within the nationalist movement.

For Race and Nation,

N. D. Hackett Esq., Halesowen, Worcestershire

Sir – There seems to be some confusion in the ranks of Nationalism that if you declare yourself atheist then you somehow align yourself with the Humanist Left. Not so. It is for each and every ADULT to make up their own minds whether there is some Universal Creator Being who watches over us all 100% of the day to make sure we exercise the "free will" He has given us at the risk of an eternity of damnation in Hell's ever roaring fires.

For myself, an Atheist (and not a fence sitting Agnostic), the facts of Darwinian Evolution and the even greater evidence for racial differences being found almost daily through the study of Mitochondrial DNA research, provide irrefutable proof that our belief that White Nationalistm is the politics of Nature are far more acceptable pillars on which to base the crucial truth of Race in Nationalism.

I am constantly poked fun at for being a bit 'cranky' because my belief in Scientific Atheism is at the core of my belief in White Racial Nationalism and I refuse to believe God elected us to that position.

Of course I could easily make this all go away by accepting that the Earth is only 4,000 years old – Noah crammed two of every animal into an Arc 40,000 times bigger than the *Titanic* (lions being vegetarian at this time) and not forgetting my fervent belief in the tooth fairy.

All religions are a Medieval hold over – with Islam being the worst example. Clear thinking and a genuine desire to search for scientific truths are far more important than teaching tiny children that if they upset some Old Guy in the Sky they will burn forever? Isn't that a form of child abuse?

Yours for Race and Nation,

Eddy Morrison, Leeds, Yorkshire

Sir – It was interesting to read Ian Freeman's letter (*H&D* 88) on evolutionary biology as an underpinning of nationalism because evolution itself, strictly speaking, has no aim. Although there is no doubt that the White race has been subject to the eugenics of natural selection, this applies only over huge periods of time and in the relentless competition for survival that is the state of nature.

In the arctic conditions of the last Ice Age, for example, the unfit either froze or starved to death and crucially failed to reproduce. For the survivors' descendants, however, their inherited level of intelligence was such that with the retreat of the ice-sheets they were able to create civilisation. With civilisation, existence becomes less brutal and the culling by natural selection is largely circumvented. As a result, the less fit outbreed the fitter, eventually causing civilisational decline, as Elmer Pendell has shown in *Why Civilizations Self-Destruct*.

Once synonymous with Western Civilisation, Christianity, with its exaltation of the botched, has served to hasten this decline. The paradox is that the price of civilisation is biological degeneration. The problem is how a morality can be constructed within the framework of evolutionary biology.

Yours sincerely,

Christopher Nason, Eltham, London

Sir – May I respond to Eddy Morrison's letter (*H&D* #89). I had not threatened him, but was saying that anybody who advocated paedophilia, pederasty, bestiality and sodomy had no place in our movement. I stated that rather they belonged in hospital rather than with us. This was to emphasise the point, and I still think it is correct. We are united on the question of Race and Nation as he states, but we are united also on the upholding of traditional values and these are actually based on Christian values.

Eddy states that I believe in Conspiracy theories ranging from a Hollow earth to Nazis building flying saucers on the dark side of the moon. I have not stated such beliefs to him or anyone else. What I am is a possibilitarian and interested in alternative views and sources of information. I base myself on facts and anything else is just mentally filed away, that I think is of interest.

A couple of examples: I did share with Eddy a plausible criticism of the heliocentric theory and a NASA photo that had SEX spelled out in the clouds, which was clearly apparent when the picture was turned upside down. This from NASA which is supposed to be a reputable organisation. I also pointed out that NASA was headed up by Freemasons and they even have a Moon Lodge, and they had planted a Masonic flag with the double headed eagle on the moon, as well as the American flag. Edmond was childlike in his naïve response, as he thinks that NASA is immune from the general corruption of our age.

Things can get very strange when you go down the rabbit hole and through the looking glass and it is possible that we may be deceived about other things than just the Holocaust – that's all. Could it be that a blind belief in Science such as held by Eddy could be equivalent to the blind savage's belief in his Voodoo witchdoctor?

Regarding religion and Conspiracy: First off the Bible is the greatest conspiracy book from the beginning to the end. Religion is key to understanding what is going on because the enemy bases himself on the Kabbalah, which is the religious basis of Judaism, Freemasonry and the New Age Movement. It is a spiritual battle between light and darkness, truth and falsehood. Revelations reveals that the enemy of our peoples is the Synagogue of Satan and that we are going to be victorious over them in the end. You will note, that it is not the Muslims or the Buddhists etc. who worship in a Synagogue.

Secondly, Christ called the Jews the Children of the Devil who was a liar from the beginning and the descendants of Cain who was the first murderer. Martin Luther the great Protestant Reformer called for the actual burning down of the Synagogues, the burning of the Talmudic books and their expulsion from the fatherland in his book *The Jews And Their Lies*. This was towards the end of his life because after considering the Jews just our elder brothers in the faith and trying to convert them for many years he finally learned the horrible truth of the Talmudic texts and their hatred of Christ and gentiles. As for violence if will quote the Bible: "But those of mine enemies, which would not that I should reign over them, bring hither, and slay them before me." (Luke 19:27)

Yours sincerely,

Milton Ellis, Newtown, Wales

Sir – Continuing my conversation – through your pages – with Richard Edmonds on the subject of holocaust revisionism, I accept his conclusion that the establishment version of the history of those years is false; I must do so because he has clearly studied the subject in greater depth than I have. But I am less certain than he is about the collapse of the post war political settlement when the truth is known because – if we accept Mr. Edmonds' reasoning – the truth is known. Unfortunately our country's plight does not allow us the time to keep hammering away at a truth to which no-one is listening. If the world were receptive to the truth Professor Faurisson would have spent his last days collecting the honorary doctorates which he so richly deserved, not addressing a meeting in the back room of a pub in darkest Middlesex, sadly the first and last time that I was to hear the great man.

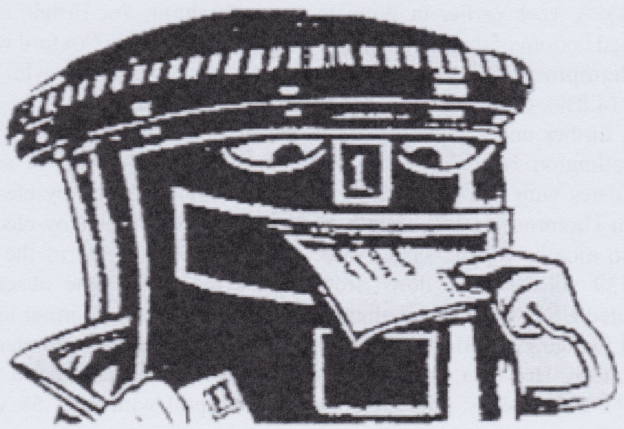
I'm grateful to Alec Suchi and Paul Thames for their contributions to the debate, but I must take up Mr. Thames on these words: "but if the Germans were not doing what they have been accused of with regard to the Jews then the whole justification for the British and allied invasion of Europe starts to fall apart. Maybe we should have just let events in central and eastern Europe take their course." Sorry Mr. Thames, but it wasn't about Jews (or not mainly about Jews). It was, at root, about the fact that National Socialism in its German form was NOT nationalist, it was rather a gross and brutal imperialism which aimed at the annihilation, enslavement or deportation, not of the coloured races (apologies to Diane Abbott), but of perfectly good White Christian Europeans. Poles, Czechs and Slovenes, Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians, Russians, Belarussians and Ukrainians were all to go down to national extinction or servitude.

Of course these intentions were Naziism at its most florid and might have proved impractical, but even in the few years that they were allowed the Nazis succeeded in doing terrible damage to those nations. Naziism, to put it briefly, was really a kind of anti-nationalism and an attack on the White race. It had to be destroyed – the tragedy is that its destruction paved the way for the Left/Liberalism which is today a very different, but equally grave danger to our race.

There was in Naziism much that we White Nationalists still value – the belief in the importance of race and of racial purity, of eugenics, of national integrity, of an economy that works in the interests of the nation. But these beliefs were not confined to the Nazis nor did they originate with them; they were part of the intellectual background throughout the West before the War and were applied in many places which were certainly not Nazi – Sweden and the United States among them. It was the abuse of those ideas by the Nazis which has made them unmentionable in mainstream politics.

Yours faithfully,

J.R. Bell, Slough, Berks



Movement News Update

Parliamentary by-elections have become much less frequent, but the death of veteran Labour MP Paul Flynn caused one such contest in the South East Wales constituency of **Newport West** on April 4th. Former Tory minister Neil Hamilton stood as UKIP candidate and surprised many pundits by finishing a respectable third with 2,023 votes (8.6%), but this is the only recent evidence that UKIP retains any serious electoral potential. Anti-Islam group For Britain finished bottom of the poll with 159 votes (0.7%), just behind fellow UKIP splinter party Democrats & Veterans who polled 185 votes (0.8%).

A handful of local government by-elections were held in the weeks leading up to the UK's May 2nd local council elections. Despite an apparent 'Brexit betrayal' by establishment parties, UKIP continued to stumble, failing to contest several by-elections in areas where the party had once been strong, including Haddenham & Stone ward, **Aylesbury Vale** (previous UKIP vote 15.7%); Vange ward, **Basildon** (previous UKIP vote 37.3%); and Rosehill with Burnley Wood ward, **Burnley** (previous UKIP vote 20.7%).

Perhaps the most interesting by-election was on March 21st in Aveley & Uplands ward, **Thurrock**. UKIP won this seat several times from 2012 to 2016: in 2007 and 2008 the BNP were twice runners-up here. At the start of 2018 almost the entire Thurrock branch (including all 17 councillors) resigned from UKIP to form a new registered party called Thurrock Independents. This new group included Tim Aker, who was a UKIP MEP for Eastern England as well as a councillor for Aveley & Uplands.

Aker now supports Nigel Farage's new Brexit Party. In February he resigned his council seat after admitting that it had become impossible to combine his council and European roles – hence the by-election. New Thurrock Independent candidate Alan Field was defeated by Tory candidate David Van Day (a once-famous 1980s pop star). However Mr Field's by-election vote of 31.1% was well above the votes achieved by UKIP candidates nationwide during the past year or two – suggesting that UKIP has become a damaged brand.

On the same day in Holditch & Chesterton ward, **Newcastle-under-Lyme**, UKIP's Mark Barlow finished third with 86 votes (12.3%). There were boundary changes in this area last year, but a former ward covering part of the same territory used to be won by UKIP. The ex-UKIP councillor Ken Owen won the by-election as an independent.

Another March 21st by-election was in Milton ward, **Southend**, where the UKIP branch has faded but former activist James Quail stood as For Britain candidate, finishing bottom of the poll with 89 votes (5.3%). A week earlier in Wingate ward, **Durham**, For Britain again finished bottom of the poll with 20 votes (2.8%), while in Coxford ward, **Southampton**, UKIP finished seventh of eight candidates with 123 votes (4.8%), down from 14.6% in 2016 and 20.8% in 2014.

A further underwhelming UKIP performance was on March 28th in Wallington North, London Borough of **Sutton** – sixth of seven candidates with 104 votes (3.8%). Another South London by-election was in Thornton ward, **Lambeth** on April 11th – the second by-election in two months for the same ward. UKIP finished bottom of the poll with 39 votes (1.6%) down from 17.6% in 2014. Some observers expected UKIP to gain something from publicity for their former leader Nigel Farage's new Brexit Party, which is not putting up local election candidates. However, in Belle Vue ward, **Shropshire**, on April 25th UKIP's Bob Oakley finished bottom of the poll with only 58 votes (4.5%).

Nick Griffin (*far left*) visiting Beirut in March 2019 a few weeks after his 60th birthday, seen here with (*left to right*): Roberto Fiore (leader of Forza Nuova), Gen. Michel Aoun (President of Lebanon and founder of the Free Patriotic Movement, a Christian party allied to Hezbollah); and Udo Voigt MEP from the German nationalist party NPD. Griffin was among several British nationalists and groups banned from Facebook in April 2019. He is expected to launch a new pan-European movement in September this year.

In mid-April Facebook announced bans on a miscellany of racial nationalist individuals and groups, including the National Front and its chairman Tony Martin; the BNP and former leader Nick Griffin, together with business associate Jim Dowson and his outfit Knights Templar International; Britain First and its two leading figures Paul Golding and Jayda Fransen; the English Defence League and one if its founders Paul Ray; and Jack Renshaw, former BNP and National Action activist, who was recently convicted of "preparing an act of terrorism".

These Facebook bans do not merely close down the accounts in question: they prohibit any support for the individuals or groups concerned. So in theory any ordinary Facebook user who posts content supporting Tony Martin or the NF, for example, would himself be at risk of being suspended or even being excluded from the service.

Facebook claimed that the banned accounts had promoted a "violent or hateful mission":
"Individuals and organisations who spread hate, or attack or call for the exclusion of others on the basis of who they are, have no place on Facebook."

In other words Facebook has explicitly proclaimed its adherence to liberalism: there is no suggestion that they will crack down on far left extremists, supporters and glorifiers of Irish republican terrorism, etc.

As *H&D*'s editor has noted elsewhere, racial nationalists should not have been surprised by this Facebook stance: it has always been clear that the people behind Facebook and most other 'social media' services are deeply hostile to our movement. It was very naive of movement activists to have believed otherwise, and to have deluded themselves that Facebook etc. were going to be the main forum for dissemination of our ideas. At the end of April even Raheem Kassam, a conservative journalist and close associate of Nigel Farage, was suspended from Facebook for three days.

In addition to this increasing trend of exclusion from the virtual world of Facebook and YouTube, a disturbing real world crackdown has begun on movement activists' international travel. The latest victim was Jared Taylor, racial realist author and editor of *American Renaissance*. On March 29th Mr Taylor was detained by Swiss border authorities at Zurich Airport, where he was changing onto a connecting flight to Stockholm. He had been planning to speak at the Scandza Forum, which is becoming one of the most important events in the racial nationalist calendar.

It transpired that Mr Taylor had been placed by Polish authorities on a list that banned him from the entire 'Schengen Zone' of 26 European countries – a ban that will continue until 2021. After spending the night at the airport, Mr Taylor was deported back to the USA. Writing from the airport terminal hours before his departure, Mr Taylor asked:
"What are the Poles thinking? I'm not like Lenin and Trotsky meeting in Paris, plotting to uproot the entire West. I want to keep Poland as it is, the proud and eternal homeland of the Polish people. What I hope for Poland is what a huge majority of Polish people want, and is not much different from the policies of the regime. I am not a danger to Poland; I am its friend, its devoted admirer.
"...You and I, working together with our European brothers and sisters, we will save Europe. We will save it from every threat from every corner of the world. But our first and hardest task is to save it from itself."

Despite Mr Taylor's exclusion, a successful Scandza Forum event went ahead, with speakers including author, blogger and former BNP official Mark Collett; Alt Right YouTube star 'Millennial Woes'; and Greg Johnson, editor of *Counter-Currents*.

Scandinavian countries were once paragons of liberalism, but direct experience of multiracial enrichment has transformed the political landscape, most recently in **Finland**. A populist party called the True Finns (more recently known simply as the Finns Party) was created in the mid-1990s and made an electoral breakthrough in 2011, polling 19.1% and 39 seats in the Finnish Parliament, where it became the third largest (and later for a time second largest) party.

As is often the case with populist 'protest' parties – whether from the ideological right, left or centre – the Finns Party was a victim of its own success when it became junior partner in a coalition government. This is always a dangerous game, as a party ends up sharing the blame for government decisions while only having a relatively small influence on the decision-making process.

Despite having previously maintained that he would never compromise the party's principles in pursuit of office, Finns' leader Timo Soini agreed to form a coalition in 2015 with two conservative parties, which involved weakening his previously eurosceptic stance. Soini became Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, serving under Centre Party leader Juha Sipilä.

The title of this year's Scandza Forum discussion – 'Anarcho-Tyranny' acquired a new ironic resonance after keynote speaker Jared Taylor was blocked en route by Swiss border authorities, excluded from Europe, and deported back to the USA.

In 2017 Soini stepped down after twenty years as party leader but continued as Foreign Minister: his chosen candidate to succeed him as leader of the Finns Party – historian Sampo Terho – was defeated by a much more hardline anti-immigration campaigner Dr Jussi Halla-aho, whose alleged 'extremism' led to a split.

Soini and Terho led a group of twenty MPs who quit the Finns Party and formed a new, 'moderate' group that eventually became the Blue Reform Party. They remained in the coalition government, while Halla-aho and those MPs who stayed with the Finns Party went into opposition.

At the general election on April 14th, the now-hardline Finns Party polled 17.7% and were the second largest party with 39 MPs, while the 'moderate' Blue Reform failed to elect a single MP, polling less than 1%. One reason for this radicalisation of Finnish voters was a horrific paedophile 'grooming' scandal involving a gang of migrants based in Oulu, a city in northern Finland.

The crushing defeat of Blue Reform has led Timo Soini to retire from politics: he remains Foreign Minister only until a new coalition government is formed. During the election campaign Soini was physically attacked by a member of the anti-immigration group Soldiers of Odin.

Copying similar moves in several other European countries, establishment Finnish parties from left and right will now try to form a coalition government excluding the Finns Party.

A fortnight later on April 28th a general election in **Spain** saw nationalist MPs elected for the first time in forty years. The traditionalist-populist party Vox polled 10.3% and won 24 seats. Ever since the return of 'democracy' to Spain following the death of General Franco, there had been a two-party system in most of the country. If you were broadly of the right (i.e. you would have supported Franco's Nationalists during the 1936-39 Civil War) then you voted for the conservative Popular Party. If you were broadly of the left (i.e. you would have supported the socialist-communist Republicans during the Civil War) then you voted for Spain's socialist party PSOE.

Multiple scandals have shattered that duopoly, with the conservative Popular Party the main losers: in this year's election the PP lost more than half of their parliamentary seats. The 24 new Vox MPs are the first representatives of Spanish nationalism in the Madrid parliament since the late Blas Piñar, who was an MP from 1979 to 1982 for the National Union, a coalition of old Franco supporters, Falangists and Carlists (supporters of the Bourbon dynasty's claim to the Spanish throne). For the time being Vox will have no share in government, which will depend on fragile coalition talks between left, far left and centrists.

Provincial elections in the **Netherlands** on March 20th produced a setback for the anti-Islamist Dutch Freedom Party (PVV), led by Geert Wilders, who in recent years has been an important ally of Marine Le Pen. The PVV polled 6.9%, down from 11.7% at the previous provincial elections in 2015. Part of this decline is due to the emergence of a new eurosceptic party called Forum for Democracy, who topped the polls with 14.5% at their first provincial elections.

Former EDL leader Stephen Yaxley-Lennon (alias 'Tommy Robinson') had been planning a tour of Australia in late May, where tickets were priced at up to £500 to meet 'Robinson' and fellow 'Alt Lite' celebrities Gavin McInnes and Milo Yiannopoulos. However this tour has been postponed several times after Australian authorities refused to give 'Robinson' a visa. He has now launched an independent campaign for the European Parliamentary election in the North West England reason, and his opening campaign event was announced as being "sponsored" by Avi Yemini, a former Israeli Defence Force soldier and extreme Zionist activist in Melbourne, Australia.

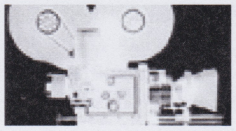
(Such "sponsorship" is contrary to UK electoral law, but *H&D* readers will not be expecting any serious investigation in this instance!)

Former BNP leader Nick Griffin is planning his own Australian tour in September, where he is due to address a forum in Sydney. Having refused visas to 'Tommy Robinson' and David Irving, will Australia allow Griffin to enter the country? He will probably try to use the tour as publicity for the relaunch of a pan-European nationalist party, backed by Roberto Fiore's Forza Nuova.

A more hopeful sign of cooperation between European nationalists was the 90th birthday commemoration for the late Professor Robert Faurisson, held in his home town of Vichy on 25th January. Organised by Italian tenor, nationalist and pro-Palestinian campaigner Joe Fallisi, with the backing of Professor Faurisson's right-hand man Guillaume Nichols and Lady Michèle Renouf, the event included presentation of the inaugural Robert Faurisson International Prize, awarded to the great German campaigner for free historical research Ursula Haverbeck, now 90 years old but incarcerated in Bielefeld prison. The prize was accepted on Frau Haverbeck's behalf by her German lawyer Wolfram Nahrath. Speakers included Jerôme Bourbon, editor of the Paris-based journal *Rivarol*.

Various criminal trials are continuing in the UK after the banning of National Action as a 'terrorist' organisation. On April 2nd an Old Bailey jury failed to reach a verdict on whether three former NA activists – Jack Renshaw, Andrew Clarke and Michal Trubini – had continued to be members of the group after it was formally banned in December 2016. Crown prosecutors have now abandoned this aspect of the case, though Mr Renshaw remains in prison over earlier "racial hatred" convictions, and is certain to face a further long prison term when he is sentenced on May 17th for having planned to murder an MP and a policewoman. However no-one has been convicted of conspiring with Mr Renshaw to commit this "terrorist" act, and aside from his isolated case, the young NA activists' alleged crimes amount to little more than online posturing. *H&D* will reserve further comment on the National Action saga until the end of the various trials.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England



Movie Review – *Outlaw King*

Released UK – September 2018. Produced & Distributed by: Netflix (UK). Directed and Produced by: David Mackenzie & Gillian Berrie; Rated: R & PG-15; Running time: 121 minutes.

Outlaw King, which some claim is the sequel to *Braveheart* (just twenty-four years later) was produced by Netflix, as opposed to *Braveheart,* which was produced by Mel Gibson's Icon Productions and shown on the big screen in cinemas around the world. I watched *Braveheart* in a cinema in West Palm Beach, Florida – way back in the summer of 1995 – with Don Black, of Stormfront fame: good days!

So, what is Netflix some of you Luddites may ask? Netflix is a streaming service that allows you to watch a wide variety of TV shows, movies, documentaries, and more on internet-connected devices (i.e. PCs, Laptops, Tablets, and Smart Phones). And with Netflix, you can enjoy unlimited viewing without having to watch a single commercial!

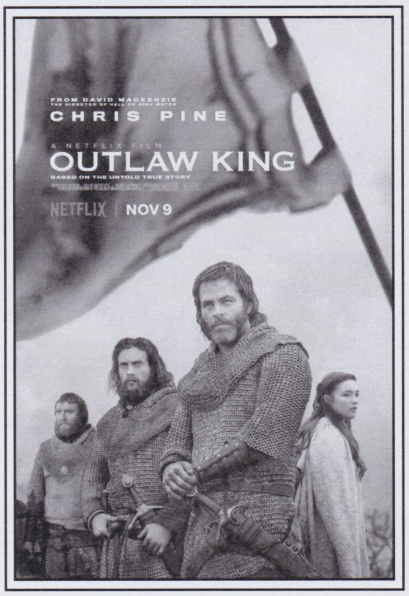
But why's it called Netflix, I hear the aforementioned Luddites ask? Well you watch it through the Internet - so 'Net'; and in the old days when I was lad, we used to call going to the Cinema – "Going to the Flicks" - some of you remember right? so "Flix".

Well with that out of the way – on to the movie. As I mentioned earlier *Outlaw King* could be seen as a follow-up to Mel Gibson's Oscar-winning *Braveheart*, although this new production really lacks the epic greatness that infused the earlier movie – and it's less anti-English!

Picking up shortly after *Braveheart's* conclusion with the execution of William Wallace, *Outlaw King* tells "the rest of the story", so to speak. Wallace's death didn't kill the passion for Scottish independence and this movie puts some speculative flesh on the bare bones of history to show the next steps in the contentious process.

The movie follows the character of Robert the Bruce (Chris Pine) who initially bends the knee to King Edward I – aka Edward Longshanks – (Stephen Dillane) at the behest of his father – Robert the Bruce Sr. (James Cosmo - who is one of at least three actors who also starred in *Braveheart*). Once his father is dead, however, Robert Jr. comes to regret the decision and he is soon in open rebellion against the Crown.

While in the border town of Berwick-upon-Tweed to pay his estates taxes, he witnesses an uprising against the English who have just displayed one of the late William Wallace's legs in the market square. Remember in the Middle Ages after someone famous was executed (hung drawn and quartered) – parts of their body were sent to the four corners of the kingdom, to be displayed in public, to act as some sort of deterrent to others!



Now most readers would probably think that Berwick in 1306, would still be 100% White (in fact in 2011 when the last census was done it was 98.5% White). However, in the movie we see a group of Arab/Moor types busking in the high street, as Robert Bruce rides past! Incredible, but Netflix wants to show us how diverse Berwick was back then – perhaps that's what they meant by the "Dark Ages"?

After killing his rival for the Scottish throne – John Comyn – in Greyfriars Church in Dumfries, he accepts the title of Robert I, King of the Scots and is crowned six weeks later by Bishop William de Lamberton at Scone, near Perth, on Palm Sunday – 25 March 1306.

His wife, Elizabeth (Florence Pugh), emerges from the shadows to stand beside him and various nobles, including James Douglas (Aaron Taylor-Johnson), whose title was stripped from his family by King Edward, and Angus Og Macdonald (Tony Curran), join his cause.

Predictably, King Edward doesn't take well to this uprising and sends his son, Edward (Billy Howle), to put it down by any means necessary. Unlike the young Edward in *Braveheart* (who is portrayed as a homosexual effeminate type), Billy Howles' character is much more macho man, and can handle himself very well in a ruck!

Director and co-writer David Mackenzie (who previously worked with Pine in his previous feature, *Hell or High Water*) stays within the framework of established history although, as one might expect for events that transpired 700 years ago, there are significant gaps. These provide Mackenzie with opportunities to spice things up and make them cinematic. He focuses on the relationship between Robert and Elizabeth, lending a touch of romance to the proceedings.

The battles, especially the Battle of Loudoun Hill where Bruce defeated Aymer de Valence, 2nd Earl of Pembroke (not Edward II as shown in the movie) was climactic, effectively staged and, even for those with an understanding of what happened, there are elements of excitement and suspense.

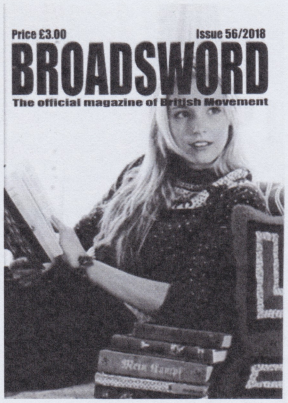
Sadly, the movie doesn't come with a lot of star power. Chris Pine is the biggest name in a cast of character actors and, although his role as Captain James T. Kirk (Mark II) in the *Star Trek* reboot movie series (2009–2016) has catapulted him to the A-list, the only other recognizable names are Aaron Taylor-Johnson and Stephen Dillane. Dillane's interpretation of Edward I recalls his portrayal of Stannis Baratheon in *Game of Thrones*, making one wonder whether the actor has become typecast. For me, the surprise standout is Florence Pugh, the pretty English actress who previously had the lead role in 2016's *Lady Macbeth*. She makes the most – and more – out of a limited role and shows strong chemistry with the somewhat dour Pine.

Period recreation is where *Outlaw King* shines. This movie looks and feels like it used a time capsule. The roads are muddy, the castles are lived-in, and life is a combination of drudgery, hard work, and drunkenness. The movie was shot on location in Scotland and that greatly enhances its verisimilitude. Although the movie's scope and emotional impact don't come close to that of *Braveheart,* it's as solid as one could expect from a period piece focused on a lost era with a hero that some might brand a terrorist.

Outlaw King flows briskly. It's one of the better "Netflix originals" the service has provided and well worth the expense of two hours. For those who don't have Netflix, not to worry, as I'm sure it will be available on DVD soon, and then on "normal TV" shortly after that.

Reviewed by Mark Cotterill, Preston, Lancashire

Robert the Bruce (played by Chris Pine) being crowned King of Scots by Isabella, Countess of Buchan, near Perth, in 1306. By tradition Scottish kings had to be crowned by a representative of the Clan MacDuff, Earls of Fife, but at this point Isabella's brother, the sixteen-year-old Earl, was in English captivity.



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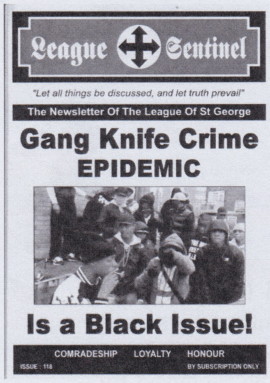

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H&D Subscribers Update – May 2019.

Guillaume Faye: We were very sorry to learn of the death of French nationalist Guillaume Faye (on 7th March this year). Faye was a French journalist, writer, and advocate of Identitarianism as part of the French New Right. Continuing the tradition of Martin Hiedegger, Faye was instrumental in positioning Islam as the nemesis of the Western world. He wrote hundreds of articles and many books (some of which were reviewed in *H&D*). Faye has also inspired emulations in translation, such as the American Jason Reza Jorjani, former editor of the alt-right publisher Arktos Media, who propagated a version of spiritualistic nationalism, similar to conceptions found in Faye's book *Archeofuturism* (1998), in his own book *World State of Emergency* (2017). A full obituary will appear in the next issue (#91) of *H&D.*

The Financial Times: *The FT* devoted a whole page on Thursday 9th May, to attacking what they deem "the far right". Under the heading "*Hate spreads from the fringe*". With the sub-heading "*the attack on mosques in Christchurch has intensified concern over a younger, more tech savvy and global brand of far-right extremism. In the UK, Brexit has exacerbated the risks for security services. By David Bond and Helen Warrell.*" Helen Warrell interviewed *H&D* editor Mark Cotterill at length for the article, and Mark is quoted twice about half way through it (which can be viewed on the *FT*s website – but you have to pay £1.00 and sign up for a 4-week trial at - **https://www.ft.com/** - sorry nothings free these days!)

Twitter: If you are on Twitter, you can follow *H&D* - **@h_d_magazine** – please forward our "tweets" onto your political friends and/or followers. Apart from spreading the word, it may generate some new subscribers.

Letters, reviews and articles: Thank you again to those readers who send in articles, reviews and letters. At the moment we are still OK for book reviews – and we have had to hold back quite a few more excellent reviews until issues 91+92 and beyond, including *Zionism, Islam and the West* - By **Dr. Kerry Bolton**, to be reviewed by Peter Rushton; *Rising Out of Hatred – The Awakening of a former White Nationalist* – **By Eli Saslow,** to be reviewed by Mark Cotterill; *Sapiens* by **Yuval Noah Harari**, to be reviewed by Eddy Morrison; *Scotland Yard's Gangbuster: Bert Wickstead's Most Celebrated Cases* by **Dick Kirby**, to be reviewed by Peter Rushton: Again, we could really do with more, movie, theatre, TV, and music (CD or live concert) reviews from different writers. We are not promising that everything you may write will get published, but we welcome the emergence of budding writers. So, come on get writing and give it a go. Alternatively, why not send us articles of interest that we can base articles upon? If you can email them to us at – **heritageanddestiny@yahoo.com** – then that's all the better. However, if you are not online, please send them neatly typed; single sided to – **The Editor, H&D, 40 Birkett Drive, Preston, PR2 6HE.**

Payments to *H&D:* As many of you will know PayPal closed down our main "Heritage and Destiny" account, secondary "England First" account, without any warning or explanation, such is life. You can however still pay by Cheques, Postal-Money Orders, cash (sent recorded/registered/signed for) or via Bank Transfer (Bacs) to; Bank – **NatWest**; Account Name **Heritage and Destiny;** – Account number – **14144034**; Sort – **010085:** (Overseas subscribers may need additional BIC codes. If you have any problems/questions regarding subscriptions, donations or sales payments please contact our office.

***H&D* subscriber's lunch**: We are having an *H&D* subscriber's get together (lunch, drinks and good conversation with like-minded nationalists) in **Southport, Lancashire** on **Saturday 8th June**, from around 12 noon onwards. If you are interested in attending please call the *H&D* office – **07833 677484** – for full details.

***Spearheads* wanted:** #6#8#11#12#14#15#17#25#27; **Also wanted** BM magazine *Broadsword* #4 to complete run. *The Order* #2#3#4 (Charlie Sargent's C18 magazine early 1990's) to complete the set. I also have these early *Spearheads* spare/for sale; #21#24#26#29#30#32#39reply to – **swiny88england@hotmail.com**

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